

**NIELSEN HAD 600  
SHELLS IS STORY  
OF HIS CHAUFFEUR**

Police Have Found 200;  
Two Prisoners Examined  
In Mixed Court

**MORSCHER NAMED**

Said to Have Helped Niel-  
sen to Transfer Ammuni-  
tion From Yangtzepoo

**CONSULATE VISITS**

Made Nearly Every Day;  
'Do Not Speak About  
The Matter' Was Order

Sensational disclosures came to light in the hearing before the French Mixed Court yesterday of the two prisoners arrested in connection with the finding of artillery shells in the garden of No. 44, Sicaowei Road by the French Police. The shells were in a pond belonging to the garden of a house that had been burned. Mr. A. Nielsen, a German, was the last occupant of the place.

The prisoners were a woman who was known as Miss A. Schwartz and Mr. Nielsen's chauffeur. Miss Schwartz was represented by Mr. G. D. Musso. She said that she was a Russian and admitted having false French papers.

The chauffeur threw most light on the finding of the shells. Eight cases containing 200 shells were discovered. The chauffeur testified that Mr. Nielsen had 24 cases of the same shells. Each of the cases held 25 shells which would make a total of 600, with 400 still unaccounted for. The chauffeur said that he helped to move the ammunition.

The cases of both prisoners were remanded one week for another hearing.

The judges in the case were M. de la Prade and Magistrate Nieh. The Schwartz case was taken up first. The woman claimed French nationality, but confessed that her papers were false and subsequently claimed Russian nationality, which the Russian Consul refused to recognize. She said that her real name was Weinstein and not Schwartz. She was married to a David Weissheper or Wise. She admitted having relations with Mr. Nielsen, but denied any knowledge of his business. She was arrested by the French Consul at the very time she was trying to get a French passport to go to France.

The assessor said that in time of war the fact to be known in possession of false papers was a serious charge. In order to allow Mr. Musso to present her defense, she was released on bail of 500 Taels.

**Chauffeur's Testimony**  
The accused chauffeur declared that his name was Liu King-plao and that he was a Ningpo man. He said:

"When I entered the service of Mr. Nielsen, he was living at 32, Yangtzepoo Road. In March 1915, my master went to live at 44, French Sicaowei Road. In July, 1915, he returned to 32, Yangtzepoo Road. After the International police discovered the arms that belonged to my master, he returned to 44, French Sicaowei Road and lived there with a foreigner whose name is Morscher. That was in November, 1915.

"As there were cases of ammunition at 32, Yangtzepoo Road, my master ordered them to be brought to the property 44, French Sicaowei Road.

The transfers were made at night and in a motor car. Each time we transported 4 or 5 cases. These cases were put in the motor car by Nielsen and Morscher and during that time I was ordered to look out to see if anybody was coming.

"As far as I remember, 24 cases of ammunition were loaded at 32, Yangtzepoo Road and taken to 44, French Sicaowei Road. These transfers were made between the 1st and the 10th of November, 1915.

**Weapons Seized**  
"On the 12th of November, the French police stopped on the French

(Continued on Page 2)

**General Chi Routs Yunkwei  
Rebels With Heavy Losses;  
They Retreat in Disorder**

Suifu Revolutionaries Fall Back On Laoyatan; Big  
Capture of Guns Made in Conquered Cities

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 12.—An official report from Chikiang states that, on the 8th, two large detachments of Yunkwei rebels engaged in an obstinate struggle with a brigade under Brigadier-General Chi, on a plateau before Fuhuanpa and Panshihehai. During the night, the Government troops attacked the rear of the rebels, inflicting heavy loss and taking many prisoners, including some officers. The rebels retreated in disorder towards Tungchi, on the Kweichow border.

A report received from Suifu, dated the 10th, says that the Yunkweians have been dispersed and have retreated to Laoyatan, on the Hengkang and there is no sign of the rebels in the vicinity of Suifu.

A report from Luchow says that, on the 7th, the Government troops advanced to attack Kiangnanhsien. On the morning of the 8th, marching from Pangto to Nantan, and Hausfangshan, they met small detachments of the rebel forces, which they drove back, many rebels being killed or captured.

**Kiangnan Rebels Flee**  
In the afternoon, the Government troops occupied a defile on the river bank, near Kiangnan, named Paichang, while the rebels held the city. Under cover of a heavy fire, the Government troops crossed the river and attacked the rebels, who then retreated towards Yungning.

Three mountain-guns, a machine-gun and over 50 rifles were captured. The rebels were pursued for 15 li and suffered heavy losses.

The booty taken at Suifu included 2 big guns, over 400 rifles and much ammunition. A report received from Hunan states that the Government troops, on the 7th, were advancing stage by stage. They have recaptured Mayang, occupying all the important positions around the city. The Kweichow troops retreated in disorder towards Shiaohe and Tungjen. Canton, March 11.—(Delayed by censor.)—Interesting changes will soon occur in Kwangtung and Kwangsi. This city is outwardly peaceful, but the native banks hesitate to give credit and people refuse to possess any large quantity of bank-notes.

**Yunnan Invaded**  
In official circles, it is reported that a body of Kwangtung and

**Attested Married Men  
27 to 35 Called Up**

**Britain Forming Non-Combatant  
Corps for Those With Con-  
scientious Objection**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 11.—It is stated that a Proclamation calling up all married men between the ages of 27 and 35 who have attested will be posted on the 17th of this month.

The formation of a non-combatant corps is announced. The opinion is expressed that this is designed to meet the case of conscientious objectors enlisted through the tribunals. They will probably be employed trench-digging, for burial parties and other similar duties.

Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under-Secretary of State for War, announces that the Government is carefully considering the question of enlisting single men working in munition factories.

**WOMAN'S CLUB AT HOME**

The American Woman's Club will be "at home" in honor of Consul-General and Mrs. Thomas Sammons at the Palace Hotel Friday afternoon from 5 until 7. Owing to the increased membership of the club and the limited space of the club rooms, invitations have been confined to members and husbands of members.

**Italians to Abandon  
Morocco Privileges**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 12.—An agreement has been signed between France and Italy whereby Italy abandons her privileges under the capitulations of the French zone in Morocco.

Kwangsi troops have already entered Yunnan, while general opinion expects Luk Ying-ting, the Chiangchun of Kwangsi, to turn revolutionist at any moment and attack the Kwangtung troops still in Kwangsi.

With the object of preventing the rebels making the gambling dens their rendezvous, all gambling-houses have been closed. Owing to the strong opposition to the authorities' recent legalization of gambling, it is likely that gambling will be entirely suppressed.

Bandits are creating trouble in several districts, but the local Government claims its ability to crush them.

The tea-houses re-opened on the 9th. Their successful opposition to the tea drinking tax has caused a loss to the trade of \$1,500,000.

**More Towns Retaken**

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, March 13.—The Government troops have retaken Moytso, Yunlungshan and Chimsatun, in southern Szechuen, killing two hundred rebels and have taken plenty of ammunition and war material.

The Office of the Generalissimo in Peking has given instructions that all high rebel officers taken prisoners by the Government troops shall be sent to Peking, whereas the sub-officers are to be imprisoned locally.

General Feng Kuo-chang, Chiangchun of Kwangsi, has cancelled his leave in view of the situation in the country.

The Government troops have recaptured Kiangnanhsien and Ma-nanghsien in Western Hunan, they have also defeated the rebels at Fuhuanpa and Panshihe, in Szechuen. The booty captured in Suifu includes two big cannons, more than ten boxes of ammunition, 400 rifles and a hundred thousand rounds of cartridges.

Hsiung Hsi-ling, recently appointed Pacificator of West Hunan, has received sixty thousand dollars from the Ministry of Finance for administrative purposes.

A mandate promulgates the regulations governing the creation of Dukes and Peers.

Four censors have been despatched into the Province to investigate illicit affairs, acting for Kung Hsin-chan, Vice-Minister of Finance, who was at first entrusted with this office.

**Find Constable Aided  
Seward Road Robbers**

**Sent to Arsenal for Share In  
\$5,400 Hold-Up and Mur-  
der of Clerk**

Another Chinese police constable has gone wrong and has been handed over to the Arsenal authorities. He is Zhang Kyung-tung, C. P. C. No. 602. He was convicted in the Mixed Court, yesterday, with being concerned with five others in the robbery of an exchange shop at No. 3252, Seward Road, on September 9 and with the murder of one of the clerks. The band got \$5,400 out of the raid.

One of the witnesses told how he had arranged with the constable to allow them to perpetrate the robbery. They started out to rob the shop several times but held off each time until their "fixed" constable came on the beat. On the 9th one of the men went to see the constable and when he came back reported:

"All is arranged. We can go ahead now."

When they went into the shop one of the inmates caught a robber and was holding him when another brigand shot and killed the clerk.

Mr. Garstin, the British assessor, and Magistrate Wang sat on the case. Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for the police. The prisoners were ordered to be sent to the Chinese authorities.

**The Weather**

Overcast and cold weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 48.2 and the minimum 39.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 46.6 and 31.4.

**FUNSTON AND 5,000  
U.S. TROOPS SENT  
TO CAPTURE VILLA**

Outlaw in Raid on Border  
Towns Kills Seventeen  
Americans

**IS CHASED BACK**

Cavalry Take Toll of 100  
Dead, 200 Wounded  
From His Band

**CARRANZA SORRY**

Washington Careful Lest  
Germans Take Advan-  
tage of Situation

Reuter's Service

Washington, March 11.—White House announces that an adequate force will be sent immediately to capture Villa. It will scrupulously respect the sovereignty of Mexico.

President Carranza has expressed his regret concerning the Columbus outrage.

Douglas (New Mexico), March 10.—200 of Villa's followers have raided a ranch at Osborn Junction, killing an American and stealing some cattle. Six squadrons of cavalry are ready to pursue Villa.

New York, March 10.—Mexican bandits belonging to General Villa's party made a raid on the town of Columbus, New Mexico. They were driven out by American cavalry, with a loss of 100 killed and 200 wounded. Sixteen Americans were killed.

The American troops pursued the bandits into Mexico and returned when the Mexicans were re-inforced. It is stated that the United States Government will give the army liberty to catch the bandits.

It is expected that General Funston will command the expedition to capture Villa and that the force will total about 5,000 men. The American Government will act with caution, as it is believed that Villa's defiance of the United States is prompted by the Germans and that Mexico, in the event of hostilities, will become a recruiting ground for bellicose American Germans.

**MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL  
RETURNING TO COMMONS**

He Hopes to Lead New Opposi-  
tion Party Is Report To  
Daily Express

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 12.—The Daily Express says that Mr. Winston Churchill has decided to return to the House of Commons, hoping to lead a new Opposition party. Mr. Churchill left today for the front.

**Leader of American Expeditionary  
Force to Capture Villa**

General Fred Funston

**Aylmer Turned Back  
By Failure of Water**

Was Operating Seven Miles  
From Tigris; Gets His  
Wounded Away

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 10.—General Sir Percy Lake reports that General Aylmer, who was operating on the 8th seven miles from the right bank of the Tigris, in consequence of lack of water has been compelled to fall back on the river, after evacuating all wounded.

**NORWEGIAN SHIP SUNK  
WITHOUT ANY WARNING**

7 Americans Rescued; Washing-  
ton Views It Seriously, After  
Recent Assurances

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 11.—The American Consul at Havre reports that seven Americans have been rescued from the Norwegian barque Silius, which was torpedoed, without warning, on the 9th.

State Department officials view the attack on the Silius seriously and await full information. If the Silius was torpedoed as described, it will be regarded as contrary to the assurances received from Austria and Germany.

London, March 11.—The movements of the German fleet are thought to be connected with a new development in mine-laying, which, apparently, is to play a large part in the new German "frightfulness."

Official.—The mercantile auxiliary Fauvette (2,644 tons; General S. N. Co., London) has been mined off the east coast and 14 of the crew drowned.

Paris, March 10.—The Nantes barque Ville du Havre (3,109 tons) has been sunk. Two of the crew have been lost.

Havre, March 11.—The French liner Louisiane (5,109 tons; Cie. Generale Transatlantique, Havre) has been sunk. All on board were saved.

**Second Fire Breaks Out  
On P. and O. Nellore**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Malta, March 11.—The fire on the P. & O. s.s. Nellore has reappeared in hold No. 2. She is still discharging cargo.

**WHOLE REGIMENTS  
LOST IN DESPERATE  
ATTACK ON VERDUN**

40,000 Rush to Assault;  
Carnage Only Stops When  
Snow Falls at Night

**DON'T GAIN INCH**

Bombardment Is Ceaseless;  
German Footing in Cor-  
beaux Is Temporary

**FORT VAUX HELD**

Besiegers Established On  
Slopes But Cannot  
Reach Defences

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 12.—Official.—There was a reciprocal bombardment, which was very active, at Bois de Buttes and also of considerable violence at Bethincourt. A small German attack west of the Meuse was repulsed.

The bombardment continues violent from east of Douaumont to Fort Vaux. The enemy made a fresh attempt with infantry to reach the plateau leading to the fort.

The Germans, after an artillery preparation, took, in the course of an attack, a small trench to the north of Eliz.

Paris, March 12.—A semi-official communique says that the Germans have again attempted to retrieve their failures. They showed incredible ferocity, mad obstinacy and made frightful sacrifices, but did not gain an inch.

A German army corps (40,000 men) failed to make an impression at Bethincourt, while the French continued to advance in Bois Corbeaux. Several German corps attacked on a front of three kilometers in the regions of Douaumont and Vaux.

**Regiments Annihilated**  
Whole regiments of the enemy were annihilated by our artillery and rifle fire. The carnage ceased when a snow-storm came on at dusk.

The renewed assaults made by the Germans on both wings at Verdun have again failed. The enemy, after getting a few outlying houses east of Vaux, were shattered on the slopes by the French 75s.

The enemy's methodical bombardments are less active, which probably indicates the necessity for them bringing up supplies and reconstructing regiments. The accuracy of the French fire has been responsible for the Germans suffering most frightful losses, without making any appreciable progress. A prodigious waste of German lives is one of the surest elements of victory for the allies.

An official communique states that the Germans are now circulating the legend that the French started the offensive at Verdun.

The German assertion that French counter-attacks resulted in their re-capturing Fort Vaux is a fresh lie. The French never lost the fort, which the Germans never attacked.

The official communique on Friday evening reported: West of the Meuse, where the bombardment is ceaseless, during the day the enemy furiously assaulted our positions in Corbeaux Wood. Several attacks were repulsed in succession by artillery, infantry and maxim fire, which devastated the enemy's ranks.

**Disproportionate Losses**  
Notwithstanding that their losses were utterly disproportionate to the value of their objective, the Germans delivered a final assault with a division (14,000 men) and succeeded in re-occupying part of Corbeaux Wood which we re-took from them on the 8th.

East of the Meuse, the Germans twice attacked our trenches, west of the village of Douaumont. They were stopped by artillery and maxim fire and failed to approach our positions anywhere. Our artillery stopped an attack which was being prepared against the village of Vaux. It is confirmed that the Germans lost heavily on Thursday in their attacks against the village and the trenches at the bottom of the ridge which is surmounted by Fort Vaux.

The enemy's bombardment in Woivre was intense. It was vigorously countered by our batteries. The Germans threw floating mines into the Meuse at St. Mihiel. These



were fished up before any damage was done. We wrecked the enemy's organisations in Lorraine.

The communique yesterday afternoon stated: Northward of the Aisne, after several hours of bombardment, the enemy debouched from Ville au Bois and attacked our salient in Bois des Butte. After some lively fighting, we ejected the enemy from a portion of the wood which they had succeeded in occupying.

#### Capture German Trench

Westward of the Meuse, the Germans made a strong night attack against our trenches on the Bettrincourt-Chattaucourt Road. An immediate counter-attack gave us complete possession of an important communication trench into which the Germans had penetrated.

East of the Meuse, between the village of Vaux and the Fort Vaux ridge, there was a heavy bombardment, which lasted throughout the night and repeated infantry attacks on the ruined village. The enemy captured some houses in the eastern portion of the village. We still hold the western portion against which all their efforts have failed.

As a result of several attacks against the Fort Vaux ridge, the enemy made some progress on the slopes, but our fire broke all their efforts to reach the entanglements in front of the fort.

An intense bombardment continues in the district of Elix and Moulinville. Our artillery in Lorraine severely damaged the enemy's works near Embermenil.

The communique in the evening stated: On the left of the Meuse, the opposing artillery has been less active. The bombardment on the right bank continued intense in the region west of Douaumont. It was slower on the remainder of the sector in Woivre.

Fresh reports confirm the terrible losses of the Germans in their fruitless assaults west of Douaumont. On Friday, the German attempted three attacks in columns of four, but were mown down by our artillery and machine-guns. They retired, leaving the ground covered with corpses.

#### Fokker Brought Down

A French aeroplane in the Douaumont region brought down a Fokker, which fell in flames into the German lines.

The communique this evening reported: There was no infantry action north of Verdun during the day. The bombardment was rather violent on both banks of the Meuse. Our heavy artillery shelled the enemy's troops assembling in a ravine north of Poivre Hill and the German batteries west of Louvemont.

We destructively bombarded the enemy's works south of the Somme and between the Oise and Aisne. We demolished several German observation stations at Cheppy Wood, in the Argonne, and wrecked some hostile trenches in the Senones district and at Ban-de-Sapt.

Two German aeroplanes were brought down in our lines today. All the occupants were killed.

Our battle air-squadrons today fought eighteen actions in the region of Etain, putting the enemy to flight.

The French felled eleven German aeroplanes in February and only lost six, of which four were lost owing to engine trouble and two in fighting.

#### Air Raid on Carbin

London, March 12.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday: Yesterday, thirty-one aeroplanes made a successful attack on the enemy rail-head and billets at Carbin. All returned safely. It is believed that considerable damage was done.

As the result of a fight in the air with a hostile machine, one of ours was brought down near Tournai.

Last night, the enemy made bombing attacks against two of our craters near the Hohenzollern Redoubt. Both attacks were repulsed.

Today, there has been much artillery activity on both sides about the Hohenzollern Redoubt and Loos and between Quinquercourt and Fauquissart. North of Fauquissart, our artillery damaged a mine-shaft.

General Haig reported yesterday:—We exploded three mines east of Vermelles, with satisfactory results. The artillery on both sides was active about Albert, Hulluch and Ypres.

General Haig reported today: The enemy sprang four mines near the Hohenzollern Redoubt. Grenade-

fighting ensued. Our casualties and damage were very slight.

The enemy shelled our trenches at Loos and Bois Grenier. There was a heavy artillery bombardment on both sides of Ypres.

#### Doubt German Claims

An official communique issued in Berlin says that the French made strong counter-attacks on the new German front and recaptured Fort Vaux; otherwise, the French attacks were repulsed, with heavy losses. The communique makes the dubious claim of progress in the wood westward of Douaumont and south-east of Damloup and also of 600 prisoners west of the Meuse and 11 cannon.

It is worthy of note that a French official communique affirms that the Germans made no infantry attack. The Germans claim to have felled a British monoplane and biplane.

Another official communique issued in Berlin states: "Our Saxon regiments stormed a thousand yards of the position at Ville-aux-Bois, 11 miles north-west of Rheims." It claims the capture of 700 prisoners and 5 machine-guns, but a French communique points out that the position was immediately re-taken.

#### Germans Take d'Ablain And Douaumont Heights

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, March 10.—Western theater.—On the west bank of the Meuse, while cleaning the Bois des Corbeaux and the enemy's trenches near Bethincourt, the Germans made a number of officers and 681 men prisoners and took 11 cannon.

After tenacious fighting, the Germans conquered Bois d'Ablain and the heights east of Douaumont. In the Woivre Plain, the Germans have advanced their lines through the forest south-east of Damloup.

The French made a strong counter-attack against the German front west and south of the village and the fortress of Vaux; they succeeded in gaining a footing in the fortress. At all other places, the French were repulsed with heavy losses.

German battle-airships shot down two British aeroplanes and one monoplane near Wytschaete, south of Ypres and one biplane north-east of La Bassée. The pilot of the monoplane was dead.

During the month of February, the German air-squadrons displayed more activity and made more far-reaching and nightly raids behind the enemy's lines than before. The following figures again prove not only the German superiority, but also refute the enemy's affirmations that the German losses were not particularly serious because the German aviators do not dare to cross the enemy's lines. The losses in February were as follows:

	German	British
In air fights:	0	13
Shot down from the earth:	0	5
Missing:	6	0
Forced to land in the German lines:	0	2
Total:	6	20

These figures only include enemy aeroplanes captured by the Germans or which fell down in flames, while they do not include other numerous aeroplanes which were brought down, but fell behind the enemy's lines.

The Admiralty reports: Near Kall-Akra, north-east of Varna, German naval aeroplanes attacked and bombed a Russian squadron consisting of 1 battleship, 6 destroyers and several trading ships. Hits on the destroyers were observed. In spite of the heavy fire of the Russians, all the aeroplanes returned safely.

#### Storm French Positions

Headquarters, March 11.—Western theater.—Saxon regiments stormed, with very small losses, the strongly fortified French positions in the woods south-west and south of Ville-aux-Bois, 20 kilometers north-west of Rheims, on a width of 1,400 meters and a depth of 1,000 meters. The Germans captured 12 officers and 725 unwounded men, one revolver, five machine-guns and thirteen mine-throwers.

On the west bank of the Meuse, the last French holds in the Bois des Corbeaux and Cumieres have been occupied by the Germans. Strong French counter-attacks against the south edge of the forest and the German lines westwards broke down before the German fire.

On the east bank of the Meuse, there has been lively artillery fire, especially in the region north-east of Bras and further westwards of the village of Vaux and around the fortress of Vaux, also at several places in the Woivre Plain. No decisive infantry engagements took place. During the night, the French delivered a surprise attack against the village of Blansac, which was repulsed, with serious losses to the enemy.

The German defensive artillery hit a French aeroplane, which fell down, wrapped in flames, between the Ger-

## Daring British Submarine Crew Braves Icy Baltic



British Submarine E-9

The British submarine E-9, with Commander Max Horton in charge arrived back in port, covered with ice after one of the most thrilling adventures of the war. With the thermometer hovering around the zero point, the under-sea craft forced her way through the ice floes in the Baltic and sank a German destroyer. To get to the destroyer she was forced to go through mine fields and after sinking the vessel, to return through the same fields. She escaped without striking a mine and without being discovered by the Germans. When she arrived in port she was covered with a complete coating of heavy sea ice.

man and French lines, south-west of Chateau Saline. The aviators were dead and the bodies and the wrecked aeroplane were gathered by the Germans.

#### Austro-Italian Fighting

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, March 10.—Italian theater.—On the Isonzo front, the Italians maintained an intermittent moderate fire, which increased to some intensity at the Tolmein bridge-head. On the Kaernten and Tyrol fronts, there was only little activity. The Italians employed gas bombs in the Rombo region.

Vienna, March 11.—Balkan theater.—The Italian troops who had remained on the lower part of the river Semeni, being menaced by the eastern wing of the Austro-Hungarian troops, hurriedly withdrew, after firing some cannon shots. The Italians then offered temporary resistance on the heights north of Fieri, but soon retired and crossed the Vozuja river, destroying all bridges behind them.

North Albania and Montenegro are invariably calm.

Italian theater.—The artillery fire on the Isonzo front has been livelier. In the Dobardo region mine-throws and hand-grenade engagements occurred.

Vienna, March 12.—Italian theater.—Yesterday morning, the artillery of the enemy began to heavily bombard the bridge-head and the southern part of the city of Goerz, as well as the heights of Dobardo. The cannonade lasted the whole night.

On the Kaernten front, the Italian artillery has become more active,

especially against Lanzenboden, north-east of Paulara. No infantry engagements have taken place anywhere.

#### Official Turkish telegram

March 10.—Iraq-Arabian theater.—The British slowly approached the advanced Turkish trenches at a distance of 200 meters. On the morning of March 8, the British main force attacked from the right bank of the Tigris. The engagement continued until sunset.

The British temporarily occupied a part of the Turkish trenches, but were ejected by a counter-attack of the Turkish reserves. The British withdrew into their former positions and left in the Turkish trenches 2,000 dead and large quantities of arms and ammunition. The Turkish losses were comparatively light.

## Nielsen Had 600 Shells Is Story

(Continued from Page 1)

Siccawei Road two cars coming from 32 Yangtseepoo Road and I have been told that they seized some weapons and rifle ammunition belonging to my master.

"The 24 cases of ammunition which Nielsen brought to 44 Siccawei Road remained there for a week. But Nielsen took away some of them. I don't remember how many. He took 2 or 3 at a time. When doing so, he was always with Morscher. On the way, he ordered me to leave the car and continued his way with the cases and Morscher. I don't know where they were going.

"Nearly every day, my master asked me to drive him to the German Consulate. He stayed about ten minutes every time. Those calls were made either in the morning at ten o'clock or in the afternoon between 2 and 3. Each time my master asked me not to speak about the matter.

"In January, 1916, a fire broke out in my master's house 44, French Siccawei Road. Nielsen then went to live at the Kalee Hotel. On the 4th of March, the French police discovered cases of shells. Next day at 4 p.m. Nielsen asked me to come and see him in his office 128, Chao Tong Road and said to me not to go any more on the French Concession. I asked him why. He answered: 'Well, you know that the French Police have discovered the ammunition. If you go in the French Concession, the police can ask you questions.' Nielsen asked his clerk Zao to explain to me once more not to go in the French Concession. The French Police had me arrested in the International Settlement.

"The cases discovered by the French Police are the same as those I brought to the garden with Nielsen at the beginning of November, 1915."

#### A German Soap Factory

The chauffeur was asked where he was in the habit of driving his master and among the addresses given was that of a German soap factory in Chinese territory.

On the witness stand Mr. Nielsen's chief gardener said:

"I am in the service of Mr. Otto Meuser, owner of the place. When Mr. Meuser left for Europe four years ago, he gave powers of attorney to Mr. Streib. I continued to work under my new master. In March 1915, four foreigners came to live in the property, two of them were Morscher and Nielsen.

"When Mr. Streib heard that the French police had discovered shells in the garden, he was very angry. He said: 'This is a bad affair. If

Nielsen and Morscher had not been allowed to stay here, all this dirty business would not have happened.' 'I don't know when these cases were thrown into the pond. But I have been Nielsen and Morscher arriving in motor cars with such cases and there were no such ever in the garden before their arrival. These cases were handled by the boys and these foreigners and stored in the house, to which I had no access. Sometimes too, Nielsen and Morscher with the help of their boys and chauffeur were taking such cases out of the house, had them put in a motor car and they departed."

M. Dantin gave evidence on the circumstances of the fire which destroyed Nielsen's house in the night of January 19. He confirmed that when the fire brigade was on the spot, Nielsen was present. He was bare footed and in night dress. Morscher was present too and with them he saw Dabelstein in evening dress. The Siccawei Creek was dry at the time of the fire and if he had known that there were ponds in the garden, he would have pumped water from there instead of pumping at the public hydrants which were far away. Nielsen never said to him that there were ponds in the garden and that it would be easier to pump from them. He stood with Morscher and Dabelstein walking up and down round the fire engine.

#### War Veterans' Testify

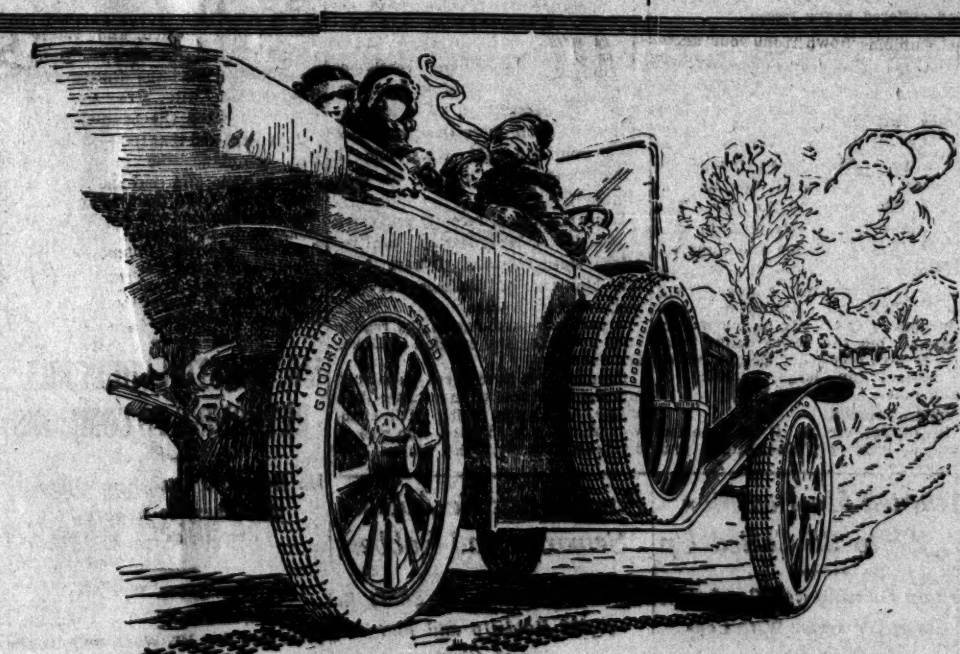
Two of the shells found in the pond were in court. One was an explosive shell and the other a solid projectile. The broken off shell case found in the ruins of the burned house was also on exhibit. Sergeant Sam Wise of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, and Sergeant George Smith of the Northamptonshire Regiment, testified that the shell had not been fired from a gun and showed that the probabilities were that it had exploded in the fire. Mr. P. Alfonsi, of the French Detective Staff, told of the discovery of the 200 shells in the pond in Mr. Nielsen's garden.

The assessor said that the case was a serious one as it concerned the peace of the settlement and the life of residents of all nationalities. The fact that the principal criminal was not within the Court pleaded for the chauffeur. However as 14 cases of 25 gun shells each had been stored by Nielsen in his garden and the French police had only been able to discover 8 cases, it was impossible to give a judgment without further inquiry being made in order to discover the 400 projectiles missing. The case was therefore remanded for a week.

## Britain's Civilian Death-roll in War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 10.—Mr. Asquith has issued a statement of British non-combatants killed in the war, as follows:—Killed by bombardment: 49 men, 39 women and 39 children. Killed by air raids: 127 men, 93 women and 57 children. 2,750 men, women and children have been drowned by the sinking of steamers.



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## FIRST DETAILED STORY OF BATTLE OF BELGRADE

Marked Off in Small Sections For Concentrated Fire Of Teuton Guns

BLOW CAREFULLY PREPARED

Work Started Before Warsaw Or the Line of Russian Fortresses Fell

By Cyril Brown  
(New York Times)

The German military people consider the crossing of the Save and Danube as one of their most brilliant feats of the war; in fact, several high staff officers told me, in that quiet, modest, unobtrusive way which high German officers use, and which is common to most men accustomed to doing big things, that the Danube-Save crossing was unparalleled in military history, and, knowing nothing about military history, I was inclined to agree with them, particularly after seeing the wide sweep of swift water girdling Belgrade which had to be crossed at two points in the face of the Serbians' brave and desperate defense, (one of the few facts on which all warring world-war critics agree), and at the same time having these sensational operations explained to me by participants, with a wealth of intimate, inside detail.

Thinking harsh thoughts about our military hosts for bringing us down here long after the big show was over, but afterward almost reconciled by the magnificence of the picture offered us, we stormed in autos up the hill into Belgrade's battered citadel with a nice old Austrian Colonel at our head, and, unlimbering notebooks and fountain pens, got into action quickly, first taking the fine old octagonal Turkish tower atop of the stone arch of the gateway or back door, by which the Austro-Hungarians and Germans simultaneously broke in.

On the site of the Kalmegdan, as the Serbian citadel is familiarly known, once stood a mighty Roman fort, and if you are credulous, you can still see a piece of the original old Roman wall. Then it became a Moslem bulwark, and many interesting souvenirs of that Turkish tenure survive, of which the octagonal tower is one. And yet, by a curious freak of war, this most conspicuous landmark and easiest of targets escaped destruction at the hands of the heavy Austrian artillery, while everything else in sight on the Kalmegdan was wrecked.

The interior shows where it got one dose of shrapnel, just enough to throw the fear of death into any possible artillery observers, but the bright blue of its Byzantine cupola still gleams in the sunlight, and correspondents can still climb up rickety wooden ladders to a wooden platform under that dome. The platform, to be sure, has no visible means of support, except a rotting beam or two with their ends stuck in crumbling brickwork, and when Colonel F. intimates that it would be just as well if you wouldn't do a tango or a turkey trot, as with very little coaxing the floor might give way under you and your nine colleagues, you almost wish you had fallen for the oratory of that life insurance agent who wanted to sign you up before you came over to look the war over. Then you note that the walls of this upper chamber and every bit of woodwork in it are covered with many hundreds of pencilled signatures, dates, names and numbers of regiments, and other

inscriptions, showing that hundreds of military sightseeing predecessors had climbed up and down again without coming to grief, for from the top of this tower you can see one of the great panoramas of the world war, and about every Austro-Hungarian and German soldier and officer who has ever passed through Belgrade has pilgrimage up here to see it, too, if he could get time off.

Rush of the Invaders

The German, Austrian, and Hungarian flags now wave from the tip of the citadel tower, and they still tell stories here of the great race to get the first flag up as Germans and Austro-Hungarians rushed the massive gateway and swept through the crumbling arch. They say it was a dead heat, and that the allied colors were flung to the breeze over Belgrade simultaneously. An interesting little detail, however, is that the German officer who hung the German colors out here had performed a similar stunt at Brest-Litovsk, being the first to raise the German flag over a captured fort there.

I couldn't learn the name of this German flag-raising champion, and if I knew it I probably wouldn't be able to use it, because the German military censor, acting under orders from higher up, doesn't approve of giving any publicity to German officers under the rank of Generals of armies, except in the most exceptional of special cases. He even tells me he will cut out his own name. But there is no objection to giving honorable mention to Austrian officers, and so I can tell who were the Austrian and Hungarian entrants that also ran in the flag race.

Looking over the pencilled scrawls, we saw a more elaborate inscription with a deep ornamental border sketched around it, and in thick black letters the first line of the hymn, "Now thank we all the Lord." The entire inscription was as follows:

NUN DANKET ALLE GOTT!  
Dr. Hans Schaden  
K u. K Kadett  
K u. K INF. BATT.  
III-49  
9 OKTOBER  
OSKAR GEBHART, Gefr.  
10-9 1915 6 Uhr früh

As the handwriting on the wall showed, the Imperial and Royal Cadet and the pious corporal, who so devoutly thanked God for being the first up in Belgrade's citadel tower, had got there at 6 o'clock on the morning of October 9.

Climbing down from your uncomfortable perch to firm ground again, you noticed that the Turkish tower was ornamented with four large, gilded clock dials, facing the four winds of heaven. The hands had not been shot away, and you noted with interest that the clock had stopped at 11.45, also at 1.05, 2.17, and 12.21, depending on which point of the compass you regarded the tower from. The mystery of this Turkish clock I must leave to future Baedekers.

Quarrels Among the Defenders

There was another puzzle that you soon gave up for a bad job. Sauntering around the Kalmegdan grounds, you noted many pyramids of old-fashioned iron cannon balls, at least forty pounders, a military expert said. Probably they were only meant for ornament around the citadel grounds, but even without civil war artillery the defense of Belgrade must have been a sufficiently mixed affair.

Our Austrian artillery commander said according to eyewitnesses in Belgrade, (Serbian natives who had done a little spying for him apparently), there were at least two big Russian guns with apparently Russians for gun crew; there had also assisted various English Long Toms, big ships' guns, with English artillery officers in command, while French naval batteries were posted on the heights. The Austrian commander's principal informant, a Serbian woman who had been in close touch with some of the Serb officers, had also given him the interesting information, if true, that the French and Serbian Generals had not got along together any too well.

that the French experts had rather tried to boss the show, and that, finally, Serb and French Generals had ended up in a quarrel.

The French aviators, also, it was said, quarrelled with the commanding Serbian General and flew away, the angry General being alleged to have said, "I've got on so far without French fliers and I can do it again."

The Austrian artillery commander, in seeming confirmation of the disagreement among Ententes story, said:

"In the weeks of preparation before our offensive was launched I used to receive reports regularly from our observers every time an enemy flier went up, where he went, and what time he came down. Two days before our offensive I received a report that an enemy flier had gone up. A few minutes later came the telephone message that he had gone in the direction of Avla. Then another flier was reported going up, and heading in the same direction, and so on. As they were never reported as landing by my observers, I gathered that they had gone for good."

To the Serb weakness in the flying arm he attributed in part the clock-work success of the Danube crossing here.

He also seemed to think that the spirits of the Serbian troops had been artificially stimulated and kept up by false news from other fronts. They had found, he said, Serbian army orders here to the effect that the French had inflicted a great defeat on the Germans, taking 70,000 prisoners and 131 guns!

The Long Preparation

Of rather greater interest was the insight Colonel F. was able, and what was more important, willing, to give you into the preparation for a great offensive. It isn't the work of a day, or even a month, but of many weeks and months. The great offensive through Serbia had been decided on before even Warsaw fell, or any of that strong line of Russian fortresses! He had been ordered to Semlin, across the Danube, way back in the middle of July, to do the preparatory work for and later to command the artillery of the Austrian corps that was to force the Danube here.

For over two months and a half, he told me, the Austrian heavy

artillery, including the new 42-centimeter Skoda howitzers and some loaned German 42-centimeter mortars, were assembled and rounded up and put into place on the Hungarian side of the river in dribbles, so to speak. Most of the work of battery planting was done at night, so as to escape detection by the watchful Serbian enemy.

At other points down the Danube, where no crossing was intended, bodies of troops were marched up rather more ostentatiously (only to be withdrawn in the night), and the good Colonel told with a reminiscent chuckle how at one point where it was desired to bluff the Serbians into thinking that they would attempt the river crossing, a fake mortar battery, made of a heavy tree trunk mounted on wheels, with "ammunition" wagons and gun crew, was brought into position by day, "masked" with shrubbery and earthwork, removed under cover of night, brought up again next day and "plated" in another battery position, sometimes drawing heavy Serbian artillery fire, and this little comedy continued for days and nights.

Meanwhile, from the middle of July on, the all essential observation work was pushed unremittingly and the results checked and rechecked in every way possible. Eighteen artillery observation posts were established on the heights on the Hungarian shore. Here artillery officers sat at telescopes and telephones in day and night shifts, trying to spot the Serbian battery positions. In many cases this was done quite simply at night from the flash of fire at the mouth of the gun, though it was frequently necessary to "tease" the Serbian artillery into firing by displaying some seemingly desirable target, as things had almost got to the dull, deadly pass of an armistice along the Serbian front during these weeks and months. The observation posts worked in pairs. The observed angle of a Serbian battery as seen from each observation post was carefully plotted on a large scale map, and its exact position determined by the point where the two lines cut one another. No pains were spared to correct the observations over and over again.

Meanwhile the Austrian fliers unfolded a degree of activity that ought to have been suspicious. Cruising over Belgrade and the hinterland on every possible flying day they looked

for batteries and trenches both photographically and with the trained aero eye, their discoveries being checked up by the observation posts, and vice versa, whenever possible.

Guiding the Fire

Colonel F. showed me the results of that ten weeks of work, his private map from which he had directed the preliminary bombardment of Belgrade, the protective fire while the troops were crossing the Danube in the night and the subsequent artillery support as the battle swept on over the distant hills. On this map, all Belgrade, including the Citadel, and the hills beyond, had been plotted out into fire zones bounded by irregular curves, most of the zones being badly dented and lopsided ovals. Each zone bore a letter of the alphabet, and I noticed on his map that the letters ran up to and including "S," showing that there were nineteen zones for fire control purposes.

In each zone, points of interest to the Austrian artillery, such as Serbian battery positions, trenches, buildings of a military character, including every vantage point and building in the Citadel, and every structure likely to be used for observation purposes, was clearly marked and serially numbered.

Thus, there was provided a complete artillery index to Belgrade and environs; for example, B5 would be the Serbian General Staff building on the Kalmegdan, P23 a certain Serbian battery on the heights behind Belgrade, N14 a factory chimney, A19-31 the various Serbian positions back of the railroad embankment down by the Danube, etc. Every Austrian and German battery was supplied with a printed copy of this "index."

Now began the work of what in German is called "Einschießen"—of

getting the range. Trial shots were casually fired over a period of weeks, so as not to betray what was up, and they were very careful not to hit any of the Serbian batteries or get suspiciously near them, but deliberately would pick a point several hundred yards to the right or left, in front or in back, and get the range of this point. Once they had it, they could make the necessary corrections for the position proper. In this way, the range was worked out for every "point of interest" for each Austro-German gun, and the resultant data incorporated in the index which each battery commander had.

But to achieve still greater speed and efficiency, these battery commanders had also to memorize the range data—to wit, angle of elevation and direction—for all the

more "interesting" points at which they were likely to be ordered to fire, so that they could literally "recite them in their sleep," as the Colonel whimsically remarked.

All this, of course, greatly simplified the technique of directing the all-important artillery fire in such a delicate action as the forcing of the Danube under the very nose of the

(Continued on Page 4)

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## First Detailed Story Of Battle of Belgrade

(Continued from Page 3)

Servian stronghold, so simplified that even a war correspondent could understand it. The artillery commander sitting quietly in his office sends telephonic orders through his staff officers to his various batteries up and down the line to direct rapid fire variously against A19-31. The battery commanders don't probably have to resort to their indexes; they know the range of each of these points by heart, and a fire wall rises between a string of Servian trenches and the reserves they are eagerly holding out for. Another letter, another string of numbers—and a cloudburst of fire and steel wrecks the Prince Mihail Street and blasts the further way for the storming Hungarian battalions into the heart of Belgrade.

"The hardest thing to hit," said the Colonel, "is curiously enough a searchlight battery. We didn't get the Servian searchlights till the second day. Searchlights are paradoxically very deceptive targets; they'll fool you almost every time."

How the Danube Was Crossed  
To really get the thrill out of the story of the Danube-Save crossing one had to stand on the edge of this high cliff and see just where it took place while being told how. In the horseshoe curve of the Danube lies a large, flat island, barren of cover—the famous "War Island," so-called because for centuries it had been a favorite crossing place for invading armies going both ways. Further upstream, behind "War Island," lies the smaller Kozara Island, overgrown with thick underbrush to the water's edge.

In the night of October 5-6 three Austro-Hungarian battalions had been smuggled over to "War Island," where they intrenched and were to lie in reserve. In the night of October 6-7, while the whole Austrian artillery's deadly drumfire pounded the strongly fortified Servian positions along and behind the railroad embankment that skirts the Belgrade shore and engaged the Servian, English, French, and Russian batteries on the heights about Belgrade, three more Austro-Hungarian battalions were loaded into pontoons, which for weeks had been lying concealed along the Hungarian shore. Forty infantrymen to the pontoon, with all the hand grenades they could carry; nine pioneers to do the rowing.

They drifted along with the current under cover of the ideally dark night, creeping along in the shadow of



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## INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



Kozara Island. Half a battalion "got lost"; lost its bearings, strayed off the course and essayed to make the crossing to the Belgrade shore at the wrong point. They were picked up by a Servian searchlight and the Servian batteries promptly opened up a fierce fire on the easy floating targets. The survivors rowed back to the Hungarian shore. In one pontoon every soldier was killed with the exception of a single pioneer who succeeded, though badly wounded, in rowing back the "death pontoon" with its load of bodies.

The other two and a half battalions had better luck. They were able to skirt around "War Island" before being discovered; then, the pioneers rowing like madmen, made the short dash to land through a murderous fire that claimed half their men. At dawn the survivors had dug themselves in on the riverward side of the railway embankment, hastily scooping out holes providing a scanty cover. It was a curious fight that lasted all through the day. The skeleton battalions of Austro-Hungarians couldn't get over the railway embankment and at the Servians. They had won four feet of Servian soil but could not gain another inch. They were forced to lie all day with their feet in the river beating back the Servian attempts to throw them into the Danube. [Elision by censor.]

Neither food nor ammunition nor reserves could be sent over to them during the day, but in the night of the 7th-8th the three battalions on "War Island" were ferried over, and while the Austrian artillery laid barrier fire behind the Servians, the hand-to-hand fighting raged along shore all of the second day. In the third night, the 8th-9th, three more battalions were landed at a point further down stream and brought the decision. The Servian regiment (there seemed to have been only one left to defend Belgrade proper, seeing to bear out the statement that the Servians had considered a successful crossing at this point out of the question and the initial bombardment as a mere bluff,) was caught in the flank, and either killed or taken prisoner.

The victorious Austro-Hungarian columns now swarmed up the broad Prince Mihail Street from the river, gaining ground foot by foot in fierce night street fighting, and striking at the back of the citadel. Most of the citadel's garrison, to prevent being hopelessly cut off, withdrew in time, and, offering stubborn resistance, fought their way out through the city to the hills back of Belgrade. In the night fighting rockets were sent up by the Austro-Hungarians whenever it was desired to have their own artillery cease firing, while other colored rockets were fired to indicate their position, and thus guide the supporting fire of their own artillery.

It had been a race to gain possession of the citadel between the Austro-Hungarians coming up from the Danube and German columns that had crossed the Save at Gipsy Island and fought their way through the main street of Belgrade from the opposite direction, arriving in time to enter the Kallimedian shoulder to shoulder with their allies.

Crossing of the Save More Costly  
More desperate and costly than the above-described operation was the simultaneous forcing of the Save passage by the Germans. One brigade was assigned to this job, and it was planned for one of the two regiments to occupy Little Gipsy Island and then storm the dam, while the other regi-

ment had the harder task of forcing a crossing over Big Gipsy Island, whose difficult terrain, over half a mile long, but only a few hundred yards wide—a swampy jungle of dense underbrush—had been strongly fortified and was held in force by the Servians. The following account is taken from the confidential report of the regimental commander to the brigade:

"On the night of October 6-7, at midnight, the regiment stood ready behind the Save dam (on the Hungarian shore). Our heavy artillery laid heaviest fire on the island and the heights beyond. At 1.15 a.m. our minenwerfers began throwing mines of all sizes against Big Gipsy Island. The illumination was excellent, thanks to the bursting shells. The pontoons were now brought out of the Galovitz Canal, where they had lain concealed, and were carried over the dam to the water by the pioneers and launched. At 2.10 a.m. the pontoons pushed from shore.

"The enemy was silent. Till then one almost had a feeling that the Servians might have left the island, but on approaching the island our pontoons were overwhelmed by a murderous rifle, machine-gun and artillery fire. Despite the fact that many pontoons were sunk while those manned by dead pioneers were driven down stream by the swift current, a landing was effected. Gradually six companies with three machine guns, were landed. Nearly all the pioneers were killed or wounded, and not a single pontoon survived the Servian fire in serviceable condition. The troops fighting on the island were thus cut off from all communication with the regimental command on shore, which had no idea of what was going on.

"Our landing party succeeded in taking the Servians' first line of defense on the edge of the island, but the Servian counter-attack quickly followed from their second line. It was beaten back in fierce hand-to-hand fighting, in which even spades were used to crush in skulls after the supply of hand grenades had been used up. Our troops stormed five times during the night against the Servian second line and tried to take it, but without success. The Servian artillery fire cut off all possibility of sending reinforcements, and the continued rattle of rifle fire alone let those on the Hungarian shore know that the fight still went on.

"Soldiers Swam for Help  
"Cut off by the loss of their pontoons, there was no way for the troops fighting on the island to let the regimental command know that they were running out of ammunition, and that their position was becoming increasingly hopeless, until on the after-

noon of the 7th an officer, with two soldiers, swam back to the shore and reported 'No ammunition, heavy losses, help necessary.' On the return swim they had the good fortune to catch two stray pontoons of a division upstream, and succeeded in towing them back, thus bringing a badly needed fresh supply of ammunition.

"The other regiment of the brigade had succeeded in storming Little Gipsy Island in the night of the 6th-7th, and was able to direct a flanking fire against the Servians. The last battalion of the regiment, which has been held in reserve, was then sent over, together with all available ammunition. At 6 a.m. the last grand storm began. Our infantry now very slowly worked its way across the island, and by 5 p.m. the southern edge was in German hands.

"The Servians had built a war 'float' bridge from the island to the Servian shore, and in retreating over

it to the mainland they failed to destroy it. We stormed the raft bridge through the heavy Servian artillery fire, and swept over it to the Servian shore, where the remnants of two battalions stormed the sugar factory and the leather factory, both of which were defended by numerous machine guns. The charge swept on up the Vanovo hill, and the Topshider heights were stormed the same evening.

"Meanwhile a small column consisting of two of our companies turned toward and reached the Konak, meeting the Austro-Hungarians coming from the opposite direction. They took the Kallimedian simultaneously the next morning.

The regimental report concludes: "Many a silent hero rests on Gipsy Island; many an eye has since closed despite loving care; many a brave man writhes wounded in pain. The regiment will never forget these men, the heroes of Gipsy Island."

A Place for the Tourist  
A walk about the Kallimedian amply confirmed our first impression on approaching Belgrade by boat—that this high cliff probably offered the tourist one of the choicest little collections of ruins in Europe; not many, to be sure, but every piece a gem. There was the famous Turkish tower called Kara Mustafa, a square, hexagonal tower that had evidently once served as a pleasure pavilion. The low-domed interior still showed faded sky blue, painted to represent the heavens, and a painted marble balustrade garlanded with faded pink painted roses ran around it, but only half way now, for here you had one of time's little ironies, for a big Austrian shell had nearly shaved away one-half of the tower of Kara Mustafa, destroying past repair a historic monument of the Turks, the present faithful allies.

Then there was quite an ordinary-looking stone quarry, whose component stones had been of archaeological interest before the great offensive, for this stone-quarry-like hole was what was now left of a chunk of that stout old Roman wall.

There are other historic relics scattered around the Kallimedian, all unfortunately non-portable, and so of no interest to the souvenir hunter. In one of those subterranean passages that honeycomb the Kallimedian hill we found a battered marble tablet, with Arabesque hieroglyphics (Greek to us) in relief, said to be the facsimile autograph of an ancient Sultan, whom we were not able to identify.

In these dark catacombs, whither the last of the desperate Servian defenders sought refuge, there was bloody circumstantial evidence of bayonet and knife and hand grenade fighting before the last of the little garrison had been accounted for.

It was a shivery walk through these caverns and galleries cut in the rock, twisting and turning for hundreds of yards, until finally we came to a mysterious and secret well, smelling of death and romance. Dating from the good old Turkish times, this well, about ten feet in diameter and cut through the solid rock, goes down more than 170 feet, and a tunnel connects the bottom of the well with the waters of the Danube, mouth of the tunnel opening below the surface

of the river. The Turks had probably used the deep well as a last "chute-the-chute" into eternity for those whom it was desired to dispose of expeditiously and unostentatiously.

There are probably several Servian bodies now at the bottom of this well, if they haven't been carried through the tunnel into the Danube, for those desperate Servian defenders of the catacombs, some of them, escaped from the pursuers by leaping into that dark and deep well, preferring suicide to imprisonment. You thoughtfully drop a few rocks into the death hole and count the seconds till you hear the splash, and breathe freer when you get out into the sun again.

The Austrian heavy artillery made a most successful mess of practically every building within the walls of the citadel. Never have I seen a fortress so badly punished. But then, from its exposed position on the crest of a cliff 200 feet above the Danube level, it had almost seemed to invite destruction. The Austrian heavy artillery probably never had a finer target than the Servian General Staff building, for instance. It was as difficult to miss as the proverbial broad side of a barn. And how they had gone to it! With delightful accuracy, the Austrians had succeeded in planting a shell either through or just under every window in the front of the

building, while one of those curious freak shots had ripped up and rolled over the flat tin roof which now hangs draped like a giant bag, down the back of the building.

You walk to the edge of the cliff now, and note at the edge of the citadel a small stone church which was spared by nothing short of a miracle. A shell had plowed through the ruins of a Turkish wall close by and stopped just short of the church, forgetting to go off, as shells sometimes do.

There is also at the foot of the Kallimedian an ancient Turkish bath, in which you could, however, no longer bathe with decency, for the top is gone and the bathrooms are punctured with small shellholes like a Swiss cheese.

Down by the waterfront, however, stands old Nebolsa, a round tower once part of the ancient Turkish fortress, which the Austrian artillery could not smear, try as they would. The Serbs had made of it a main point of defense, with many machine guns poking out through the narrow window-slits in old Nebolsa's masonry, roundly and those machine guns swept the landing place by the railway embankment. The Austrian took the tower under heaviest artillery fire. A 30.5 shell struck it, but glanced off, many other shells shaved and gouged and chipped it, but Nebolsa still stands.

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# -- Sporting -- -- News --

## AMERICAN COY., S.V.C., WIN BASKETBALL SERIES

Socony Team Badly Beaten, 51 To 27, Though They Strive Hard In Final Game

The American Co. won their second game against the Socony team last night at the Town Hall, before a bigger crowd than usually appears. This wins for them the Championship of the league, and it is the best of praise they deserve, for it was a hard fight that they had against their rivals.

Socony were rather out of form last night, and their team work was not as effective as in previous games. In the first half the American Co. led by 23 to 17, but in the second half they easily doubled the score, and won by a very comfortable margin.

The following was the score:—  
Socony (27) American Co. (51)  
Rasmussen, Roger  
Hykes, Anderson  
Pennywitt, Sterrett  
Hall, Roberts  
Black, Woodberry

Socony made baskets through Rasmussen 23, Hykes 2, and Black 2.

American Co. made baskets through Roger 18, Anderson 12, Sterrett 14, and Woodberry 7.

On Monday next, "B" Co. will meet Nanyang College at Siccawei, and a good game is expected. As the companies playing now are about to have their annual training, basketball will not be as often played as heretofore.

## Football

### Equivalents A.C. v. St. Xavier

This match played at Hongkew on Sunday was the hardest fought of the season. Eventually S. E. Meers opened the scoring with a shot which sent both ball and goalie against the net. The Equivalents' pressure steadily increased, but the Xavierian goal defended by the veteran Bretfeld was not easy to rush.

Towards the end of the first half L. Encarnacao scored another goal for his side. This spurred the Saints to desperate efforts and their forwards Norris, Oliveira, Elliot and England in a supreme effort managed to net. The first half was in favor of the Equivalents by 2-1.

At the opening of the second half, L. Encarnacao ordered the bombardment of the Xavierian goal at close range.

Time after time the Equivalents nearly scored, but this was their first game on wet ground and they were unable to shoot with their usual accuracy.

Time was now nearly up and the Xavierians made their most determined effort, but the splendid play of F. Remedios, Wittsack, Carnavaro and Barradas checked them. Their last change however was successful. Oliveira with a fine shot managed to net, thus ending the second 45 minutes with the score 2-2.

Norris and Elliot played splendidly and it is a pity they were not in such good form in the match against the Reds.

As usual Mr. Madar directed the game with ability.

The Equivalent Athletic Club would be glad to meet the leading teams before the close of the season.

## Baseball

### U.S.S. Queros Defeats Nanking

Nanking, March 11.—With the weather ideal and a fair crowd witnessing the game, the baseball team from the U. S. S. Queros defeated the Nanking American Team in a fast ten inning contest by the score of 8 to 7. Nanking had a one run lead until the last of the 9th when Myers of the Queros tied the score. In the tenth Nanking led off with two

## Federal Control for Tuberculosis



Participation of the Federal Government through the United States Public Health Service in the study and control of tuberculosis is urged by a resolution adopted by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis made public today.

The National Association proposes that by act of Congress a special division of tuberculosis be established in the United States Public Health Service with an adequate appropriation. This division should be manned by experts and should study the tuberculosis problem from every point of view and should, so far as possible, set up standards for the treatment and prevention of the disease throughout the country.

A bill introduced by Congressman Kent of California in the House and by Senator Norris of Nebraska in the Senate provides for some of the things which the National Association asks for and also for a Federal subsidy to hospitals caring for non-resident consumptives.

Commenting on the resolution, Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, says: "In spite of the fact that tuberculosis is costing the United States from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 every year in lives lost, the amount of money being spent annually by all private and public agencies is not much more than \$20,000,000; and while a nation-wide crusade to stamp out tuberculosis has been organized, we are still ignorant of many of the factors that produce it. A few thousand dollars wisely spent in scientific research under Federal supervision will secure results of incalculable benefit to this country."

runs but the visitors scored 3 in their half, winning the game.

The lineup follows:—

Queros:	Nanking
Sullivan, rf.	Howe, 3b.
Glowick, 2b.	Price, 2b.
Neal, p.	Woods, ss.
Kinsman, 1b.	Radlman, c.
Stevenson, 3b.	Merritt, 1b.
Hess, ss.	F. Price, cf.
Boone, cf.	Roy, lf.
Myers, lf.	J. Price, rf.
Light, c.	Gish, p.

Score by innings:  
Queros ..... 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 3—8  
Nanking ..... 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—7

## Revolver Club

Ladies' Team To Meet Galveston  
The Shanghai Ladies' Revolver Team under the Captaincy of Mrs. G. H. Wright hope to have a match with the U. S. S. Galveston on Wednesday, the teams to consist of 8 a side. The number of shots to be fired will be 20 in 15 minutes at different ranges.

## News Brevities

The attention of members of the Masonic Club is called to the annual general meeting to be held in the Club today, at 6 p.m.

Judge Lobingier has received a letter dated January 30 from his predecessor, Judge Thayer, now practicing in Albany, New York. In the course of which he says: "It is only a few days since we had the great pleasure of entertaining Dr. Hawks Pott, of St. John's College, and of receiving news of our numerous old friends in Shanghai." Dr. Pott is expected to arrive in Shanghai in about a week.

A few months ago we reported that Yale University had admitted a graduate from Fuh Tan College in Shanghai, as a Sophomore. We now have to record a similar honor for this flourishing local school, from the State University of California. Mr. Chen Ching-hwa was admitted at the beginning of the current session as a sophomore, and Mr. Chang Tse-yang and Mr. Song Yuen-ting as juniors. Mr. Li Tong-hui is to be congratulated on having brought his school to such a high position. There are now be-

tween three and four hundred pupils in this school.

According to the local Chinese papers, the Admiralty at Shanghai, which was abolished some time ago, will be re-established and Admiral Li Sing-hsien will be re-appointed the Admiral in charge.

The Peking Gazette says that a foreigner, who refuses to disclose his nationality, was arrested on the 10th while trying to smuggle four cetties of opium into Peking.

Mr. A. T. Downie, formerly of Shanghai, has been commissioned second lieutenant in the 4th (Reserve) Battalion, Royal Highlanders (Black Watch). Mr. Downie was connected with Maitland and Co., while here. He was a sergeant in "A" Co. (British), S.V.C. and formerly was a member of the London Scottish.

Mr. and Mrs. Skinner Turner arrived Sunday on the Polynesian. Mr. Turner is Mr. F. S. A. Bourne's successor as assistant judge of the British Supreme Court. Lady de Sausmarez also returned on the Polynesian and the assistant judge and his wife are guests at her home. Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson returned to Shanghai on the same steamer. Sir Haviland de Sausmarez is expected back within a week.

The payment out of the profits for the year 1914 of a dividend of \$27 per share, absorbing \$216,000; the passing of \$128,000 to credit of re-insurance fund; and the carrying forward of \$500,000 in respect of the year 1915 will be recommended at the meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., to be held on March 28.

A letter has been received from Corporal F. A. Musgrove, formerly of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, now serving with the 26th signal company, Royal Engineers. The letter was written on January 19 from Salonika. The corporal details two narrow escapes from submarines which his transport had.

Lieutenant-General Aoki arrived here Sunday afternoon by the Nanyang Maru from Hankow.

## British Patriotic League

Subscriptions may be sent either to the Hon. Treasurer, E. M. Ross, Esq., 34, Peking Road, or to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank direct.

56th List	Tls.	\$
Mr. and Mrs. J. Wheeler	20.00	
E. Ext. Tel. Co. (2nd) Dollar Fund		
Monthly	17.00	
A. Youngson (13th)	10.00	
Sikh Women of Shanghai	20.00	
N. Maxwell	10.00	
L. W. N. (4th)	50	
R. F. C. Master (2nd)	50.00	
T. Mellows (14th)	10.00	
C. D. Murphy (10th)	5.00	
E. Parker (2nd)	100.00	
Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Patrick	25.00	
Total	50	267.00

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knowledgeed...£219 59,383 54,704.44

Grand Total...£219 59,383 54,971.44

Error in 53rd List

E. Ext. Tel. Co. \$15.44 should read \$15.14.

The Patriotic League of

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March 13, 1916.

## Italian War Relief

8th List of Subscriptions

	Tls.	\$
A. Riggio (8th & 9th)	60	
T. Theodore (6th)	10	
E. Gallo (6th)	10	
E. Denegri (8th)	100	
D. Beretta (8th)	50	
C. Bianchi (8th)	25	
A. Grossi (8th)	5	
P. Denegri (8th)	25	
G. Cerutti (8th)	10	
Leone A. Levy (8th)	20	
Madame Panfil (7th)	50	
L. Camera (8th)	50	
T. Casella (8th)	10	
C. Finocchiaro (8th)	10	
F. Bonichi (8th)	10	
C. Bedoni (8th)	36.25	
Total	36.25	395

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knowledgeed...1,000 425.00 5,006

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D. Beretta,

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Shanghai, March 13, 1916.

'SUPPOSE I BREAK MY NECK'

And the Skater Did Five Minutes Later

Boston, Feb. 6.—At Louds Pond, South Weymouth, this afternoon

William L. Griffin, aged 30, put on

his skates for the first time in several

years, remarking "I suppose I'll

break my neck."

Five minutes later he fell and

broke his neck, dying almost in-

stantly.

## Alliance Francaise

The Alliance Francaise met at the French Municipal School on Avenue Joffre yesterday to elect several new members to the league. The chairman, M. Emile Naggiale, proposed them and they were passed without dissent. Mr. Maybon spoke on the war, and said that the alliance was situated in every country where books were printed twice a month in French, English, Danish, Spanish, Dutch, Italian, Portuguese and Swedish.

The following gentlemen are on the Committee:—M. Naggiale, President, M. Jasson, Treasurer, M. Ardain, M. Fano, M. Laforest, M. Lion, M. Penzel, M. Rousseau-Lacordaire, and M. Maybon. The Society meets twice monthly to discuss sundry matters.

## Obituary

Sir James Caird

London, March 10.—The death is announced of the famous Dundonian, Sir James Caird.

Mr. J. S. R. Stevens

Word has been received that John Stuart Russell Stevens, son of the Rev. Dr. Stevens who formerly was pastor of the Union Church, was killed fighting in France last month. The young man was in the 15th London Rifles. He and a companion were killed by the explosion of a mortar bomb. Young Stevens was born in the former manse of the Union Church about 21 years ago. A brother, Harvey McNeil, who was also born in Shanghai, is likewise serving in France.

Mrs. P. J. Marques

Mrs. P. J. Marques, nee Maria Aquino, died at her home, 23 Muirhead Road on Sunday, after a protracted illness. The funeral cortege left the house at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, proceeding to the Church at Hongkew and from there on to the Pao-sien-jiao Cemetery, the Rev. Father Savary officiating at the last rites. Among the pall bearers were Messrs. T. Aquino, R. Alemas, J. M. Tavares, M. Pereira, L. Lopez, G. Marques, J. C. P. d'Assumpcao and E. Aquino. The deceased was not quite 32 years old at the time of her death, and is much lamented by the Portuguese community, of which she was a popular and respected member. She leaves 4 children.

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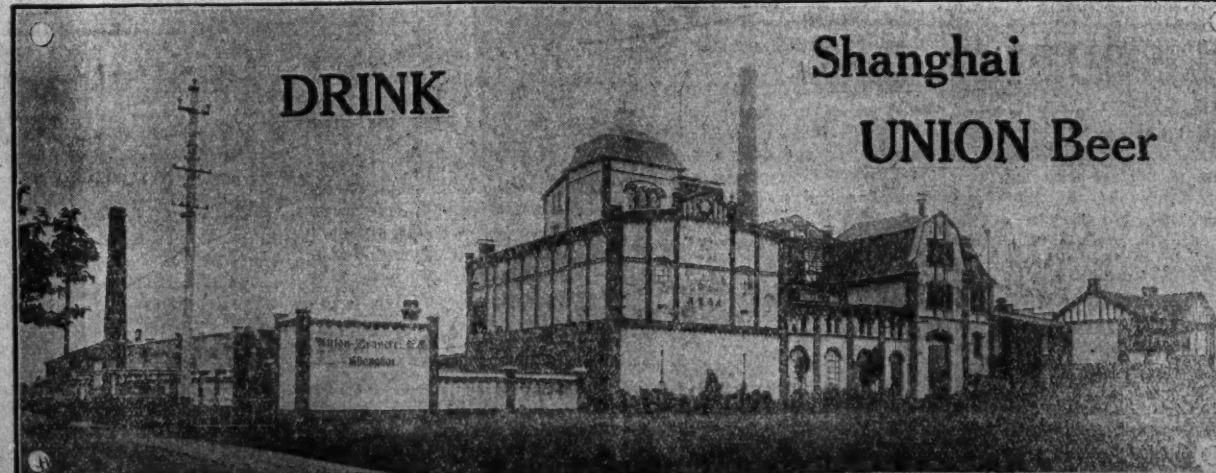
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Managing Editor.

## WEATHER

Overcast and cold weather. Strong  
monsoon all along the coast.

## BIRTH

BIRTH. At No. 7, Tongshan Road,  
Shanghai, on March 13, 1916, to Mr.  
and Mrs. Francisco Baptiston, a  
daughter.

9041

SHANGHAI, MARCH 14, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The President and Kansas  
(New York Times)

WHEN President Wilson began his series of speeches on preparedness in the Middle West, that region, remote from the seacoast, historically interested in internal improvements, more sympathetic than the East to policies of domestic reform and innovation, seemed to many most difficult to win to his cause. Great elements of its population were thought to be hostile to his policies. The voice of the advocates of an impossible, spineless pacifism had been most persuasive there, it was thought. La Follette, Kenyon, Clapp, Hitchcock, divers public men not eager for the assertion of American rights, come thence. Finally, Mr. Bryan and his legend were deemed to be still strong there.

Mr. Wilson came, and from the first he conquered. He set before the people the facts of the situation. He showed that war may be forced on the nation, that the nation must be prepared to defend itself, to defend the rights of its citizens. The frankness, the vigor, the suasion, the patriotism of his words carried conviction. He did not, of course, create, he awakened and reinforced the sound patriotic feeling of the Middle West, a country retaining the courage, the energy, the Americanism of its pioneers, inheriting the traditions of the rude, heroic breed of founders and early settlers.

He brushed away the sophisms about "militarism" and "aggression." He put the need of defending the United States before men as patriotic as himself. Their reaction to his speeches was instant and marked, and any of their Representatives and Senators in Congress who have been blind to the national need expounded by Mr. Wilson with such force and clearness should now have their eyes opened.

In communities largely of German descent and sympathy the impression made was the same as in others. The national consciousness, the national spirit, readiness loyally to support the nation, these are untrammelled by the sentimentalities or the resentments of origins, else how could this composite and heterogeneous people be one? Prepossessions for one side or the other in the clash of nations in Europe have not divided or lessened the imperious duty of guarding the United States against the perilous contingencies of a world in arms, of giving it a trained force of men to be united, if need come, to the regular army.

In Topeka of that Kansas so vivid in its history, in the character of its people, so devoted to ideas and ideals, so obsessed of late, as some of us thought, by the dreamers of peace and deniers of war, so sunk, as some bilious observers imagined, in the fatness of prosperous days, Mr. Wilson was heard with an attention and welcomed with an ardor that confuted the doubters and the cynics. He took the straight road to the Kansas heart:

"We are not going to invade any nation's territory. We are not going to covet any nation's possessions. We are not going to invade any nation's rights. But suppose, my fellow-countrymen, some nation should invade our rights. What then? What would Kansas think? What would Kansas do then? . . . The final test of the validity, the strength, the irresistible force of the American ideal has come."

The Kansas of the Bible and Sharp's rifle, the Kansas of the Emigrant Aid Society, of Charles Robinson and Eli Thayer, the Kansas that fought for freedom against border ruffians and bushwhackers and guerrillas, is as strong as ever to fight with all its force for the American ideal, American rights. To that Kansas of high aspiration and heroic memory Mr. Wilson's appeal speaks movingly. That is the real Kansas. It is to a spurious and baser Kansas that Governor Capper's peripatetic shows \$600,000, her share of the

HIGHER HELP FOR  
BELGIUM

By Frederic J. Haskin

AMERICA has saved Belgium from starvation. Will America help to keep the intellectual life of Belgium from being crushed out by the war? To answer this question in the affirmative is the aim of a new sub-committee of the Belgian Relief Fund. The Belgian Scholarship Committee will try to give the artists and scientists of Belgium a chance to go on with their life work.

Artists and men of science and letters stand first among the classes whose means of livelihood is swept away by war. Art and the pursuit of science are luxuries; when people need bread they cannot pay for pictures. Moreover, the arts and sciences are the last lines to recover from war conditions. Reconstruction begins at the bottom: poems and statues and abstruse research are the capstone of the social structure, the products of order and prosperity. Belgian scholarship at present is in a bad way.

The artist and educator has a hard time fitting himself into the primitive conditions of war-time. His life has not prepared him to earn a living at any of the manual trades open to untrained men under war conditions. This fact is strikingly shown by the way in which such men have been turned away from the munition plants when they applied for work. They didn't look to the authorities as if they could make munitions—and maybe the authorities were right.

The artist type is proverbially improvident, even when he earns a large income. The scientist, or educator who earns a large income is so rare a bird as to be negligible. Hence few men of the class which the committee hopes to assist have anything in the shape of financial resources laid by. The problem is complicated by the fact that offering such men money is hardly a practical course. Their pressing need is not material, yet they are suffering from a very real and acute distress, due to the fact that they cannot go on with the work with which their lives are bound up. So the Scholarship Committee has constituted itself a clearing house between American universities and the Belgian victims of the war.

Numerous Belgian professors have been engaged by universities in the United States. Chicago, Yale, Princeton, Harvard and George Washington are among the institutions which already have taken the step. A great double good is accomplished by such action. Not only do these Belgian savants get a chance to pursue their careers, but the United States is the richer for their services. Many of them are distinguished in their lines of work, some of them have European reputations.

The need for the European point of view in our higher education was recognized long ago, with the establishment of the so-called "exchange professorships" between big American and European institutions. Parties to such an agreement exchanged professors. A professor from Berlin lectured for a year in Columbia, for instance, while a Columbia professor lectured in Berlin. Under the present arrangement our universities get the services of men from the principal universities of Belgium.

In many cases it is impracticable to the United States to bring the professors whom the war has cut off from their work, and in such cases the committee hopes to help them by means of contributions, in England, Holland, France or wherever they may be. A broader end than the mere assistance of the particular scientist is often served in this war, for when some of these men stopped work the cause of the advancement of knowledge in their line received a severe blow.

The second object of the committee is the raising of a fund toward restoring Belgian universities, museums and libraries after the war. Clearly, the need for such a fund has nothing to do with who eventually wins out in Europe. In any event, the universities will have to resume their work. Besides actual cash, contributions of books are being campaigned for. As soon as the committee has provided for their storage, appeals will be sent to all the American private and public libraries asking for their duplicate copies. Heads of some of our biggest libraries have already promised cooperation.

The various societies in America which issue periodical publications will be asked for sets of them. For the

plunder under the Shackelford Good Roads Bill.

There is no atlas and geography of American patriotism. Near, Middle, Far West; East, North and South, the United States is one, one in hatred of war, one in the

library of the university of Louvain, one complete set of all the most important books published in and about America will be part of the contribution, if possible. Such a set will contribute greatly toward a better understanding in Europe of our American way of thinking and doing business.

Originally, the committee intended also to bring Belgian students over to the United States, where they could go on with their studies and learn something about this country at the same time. Several of our universities offered free tuition to such students, but the plan has been put aside because the expense connected with bringing the young men across the Atlantic is hardly justified when the money is so badly needed for other sorts of relief work.

The principal Belgian universities are located in Louvain, Ghent, Brussels and Liege. Louvain is the oldest of the four, and perhaps the best known. It was founded 500 years ago by Duke John of Brabant, and ever since that time it has enjoyed first place in the Belgian educational system. Its library included 70,000 volumes, besides several hundred rare manuscripts. Back in the sixteenth century it was one of the principal institutions of its kind in Europe, and had 6,000 students. Just before the war, its attendant colleges included about 2,000 students.

Five professors of Louvain University are now connected with American colleges. Professor Carnoy is at Pennsylvania, Dr. Gregoire at Yale, Dr. Van den Ven at Princeton, and Professors Dupriez and de Wulf are at Harvard. These men include among their specialties everything from medieval philosophy and the art and civilization of the Orient to political institutions and botany.

At the Baltimore branch of the Carnegie Institute is Professor Jules Duesberg, whose specialty is anatomy. Professor Duesberg hails from the University of Liege, which was known throughout Europe for its work in professional lines. Professor Henri la Fontaine, an authority on international law, formerly connected with the University of Brussels, is now in San Francisco. Brussels is the great popular university of Belgium.

The Belgian State University is located in Ghent. It is only about a hundred years old, but it was famous for its schools of engineering and the arts, as well as its great library that included 300,000 printed volumes besides many manuscripts. Dr. George Sartou of Ghent is now connected with George Washington University, and Professor Van der Stricht is at Western Reserve, in Cleveland.

Besides establishing connections with American universities which give them a chance to go on with their investigations, while giving the benefit of their teachings to American students, it is hoped that men like these may make arrangements to give lectures on their specialties in the United States. Many men of science and letters in Belgium speak English fluently owing to the shortness of the distance that separates the country from England.

While the Scholarship Committee is a branch of the general Belgian Relief Fund, the two are quite separate so far as the bank account goes. People who contribute to Belgian relief may not be concerned about whether investigations into Sanscrit derivatives have been cut off or not. Any contribution which goes to the Central Fund is applied to the relief of actual physical want. The Scholarship Committee expect to make a direct appeal to, and raise most of their funds from, the classes in this country which correspond to those they are trying to help—the artists, writers and scientists, and those who are particularly interested in such lines of work. It is expected that American educators and lovers of art will be more concerned than the nation at large about seeing the work carried on, as well as quicker to appreciate the distress of mind caused by an inability to work.

The present turmoil has given American generosity an unexampled opportunity to apply itself. The country has been asked to relieve bodily want, and now it will be called on to save intellectual progress. Whatever the causes that brought about their distress, the state of art and science is of primary concern to the whole human race, of whatever race or nation.

resolution not to be naked to its enemies, if war be thrust upon it. The people are all right. Some "slackers" in Congress are now learning from their constituents that they are utterly wrong in opposing preparedness.

## The French Soldier

By Eugene Montfort

"The Frenchman is no peace soldier," says Marshal Ney.

And this remark, coming from a man who knew the French soldier so well, is absolutely true. It is as true today as it was a century ago. We get bored in barracks, and the peaceful, monotonous life of the garrison disgusts us, but when it is a question of campaigning everything changes, the regiment wakens up, and you hear the men singing as they polish their guns, and the day of departure is a great day for them. They are going to see something new, they are out for adventure, and here is the first one beginning. For war is one long adventure, and the Frenchman is nothing if not adventurous. He likes each day to bring him something unexpected, something different from the day before, always some novelty. And the value of life increases for him in proportion as the possibility of losing it becomes greater. He risks his life, and he thinks the stake makes it worth while, since the stake is glory.

The Gauls were a warlike race, and the Frenchman today is a true descendant of them. But what he likes in war is not the violence and bloodshed that the German delights in, and the savage joy of imposing his superior strength on a weaker people, and of committing unpunished acts of injustice, nor is it that love of sport that the Englishman brings to battle: it is the amusement, the distraction, the pleasure of feeding his imagination with something new every minute.

One might say that every Frenchman is a soldier. I shall never forget the lieutenant paymaster that I met one morning three years ago on a road in Morocco. Accompanied by eight Moroccans he was conveying a wagon of money to a camp twenty days' march distant; he was going down there to distribute the pay. In the midst of that lonely desert, well mounted on his little Arab horse, with his eight bronzed soldiers like bandits, he was as happy as a king. In course of conversation, I learned that he had only been in Morocco several months. Formerly he was employed in the Ministère des Finances. They had asked for volunteers to go as paymasters to Morocco, and he had immediately offered himself. He had joyfully given up the insipid office life for the saddle and the long African rides. Well, in the present war the soldier paymaster can be met with in hundreds of thousands. Drowning over their papers and ledgers, they sprang up wide awake at the call of battle, and they make light of all discomforts, for they have discovered suddenly within themselves the warlike instincts of their race.

Anyone who was in Paris during the week before the mobilisation of the French Army has some idea of the feelings that animate the French soldiers now. Germany was threatening, and we did not know if it was going to be peace or war. We waited, and in the dense crowd that thronged the boulevards every evening, it was difficult to tell of what they were thinking. They were silent, and one would almost have said they did not want war. But this silence was the tense silence of waiting the great silence that precedes the thunder-clap. And when all was settled, and war was declared, the thunder-clap broke. There was a wave of enthusiasm and of patriotism, and a sigh of relief burst from everyone, and our hearts beat high with hope. At last we were no longer to be humiliated by Germany, France was to find herself again! The streets were thronged with men who went along singing as if they were going to a fete and in the brightly lit cafes, where the atmosphere was so stifling one could hardly breathe, the "Marseillaise," which had suddenly taken on a new significance, rang out.

And, somehow, one felt that, if the Mother Country should call her sons, they would leave everything for her and hasten to the defence of her frontiers in a burst of enthusiasm. Never had I imagined that departure for war could be so beautiful, so intoxicating. All along the railway lines women and old men and children were cheering those who were going to fight, and throwing them flowers. And we all saw before us this great ideal of France, and the train packed with soldiers was one immense hymn, a wonderful prayer for victory.

The lyricism and the sublime sense of sacrifice that are characteristic of the country were evident everywhere, and our soldiers have gone to battle that France may no longer be crushed by Germany. We have been too often humiliated by her in the past: this was the last straw. We loved peace, but we realised that this time things had gone too far. We would rather die than suffer fur-

ther humiliation. France must get back her old status. It is Germany's turn to be humiliated a little, and every Frenchman is ready to give his life for the realisation of this hope.

Then, faced with those infamous devastations and the shameful barbarism committed by the Germans, to this first idea is added that other, that we, the France nation, are with the Allies representing civilisation. And fighting not only to deliver France from German tyranny, but for the world and for humanity, and to save men from the coarse, barbaric domination of the boches. That was an idea that spread rapidly. For it is a pleasant tradition with us to represent ourselves as the champions of right and liberty.

French soldiers fight readily for an ideal. In 1915, we are fighting for exactly the same ideals as we were in 1793, first, love of country, then the desire to liberate all nations from a hated yoke. For these two ideals, France and Liberty, the Frenchman would make war as long as he was required to, and risk his life as long as was necessary.

What is really remarkable, and perhaps unique, in the French soldier is that he is capable of fighting for ideals and yet he fights even more perhaps than the soldiers of other nations for glory. He is a strange mixture, this Frenchman. I will not say that he never loots. The Generals of the Revolution knew very well that if a soldier were penniless he fought all the better. A propos Bonaparte's proclamation to his troops when they were invading Lombardy is typical. But though one may lead the French soldier by giving him what he lacks, he can be led just as readily, even supposing he lacks everything in the world, by holding out to him the bait of honor.

I remember how one day, at Marseilles during a bull fight, when the audience had not sufficiently applauded a splendid pass of the "Torero," a young boy from the town who was behind me exclaimed: "Ah! but that was glorious! He deserves far more glory!" And it is by honoring the brave soldier that he can be most easily led, and a General's art lies in knowing how far to reward courage. With the military medal and the red ribbon, our best officers can lead their men through a needle's eye. Many officers appreciate that, and many admirably understand how to lead their men.

The wise, sympathetic race of officers, which we find in Alfred de Vigny and Balzac, still exists. I happened, in Morocco, to meet such an officer, the typical French officer, and I felt for him, for his humanity, and generosity, and intelligence, the deepest admiration. He was no servile or garrison product, who knows his commercial clients better than his soldiers, and he was obeyed blindly by his men. It is such officers as this who are playing a big role in the present war.

A soldier in the North was punished and put in prison. He was shut up in a house, but the Germans bombarded the village we were holding, and we had to retreat. The doors of the house had fallen in, destroyed by a shell. The whole regiment was beating a hasty retreat. Only the soldier remained alone on the doorstep of his prison. He stayed there in spite of the shells that were falling on every side. An officer appeared and said to him:

"Come out of that, you idiot, or you will be killed!" and the soldier then made this wonderful reply:

"I cannot, Captain, I am a prisoner!"

Heroism is natural to the Frenchman. He is quite simply heroic, and this unassuming heroism has not changed through all the centuries—and it is just the same today as it was in the wars of our grandfathers.

At Rodoux, in 1746, a sergeant was offering his right arm to the old Prince of Monaco when a bullet went through it. Smilingly he said: "The other is still sound," and held out the other to the Prince.

Today we see the same thing.

Last September a "pou" was recommended for promotion because whilst they were shooting a German bullet carried off the little finger of his left hand and he answered to his lieutenant who shouted to him to go and have it dressed:

"It is not worth while, sir. I do not shoot with my little finger!"

But yet courage and endurance are by no means the exclusive property of the French soldier, for Tommy is no less brave and energetic, and he has what amazes us all here—an unfailing good-humor and a remarkable faculty of managing to amuse himself, and to laugh and play games under the most tragic circumstances, and in spite of the most awful fatigue. This happy, cheery disposition never falls them. The most terrible losses may crush them for the moment, but the next instant they are up again.

The following words are written beneath an old lithograph by Riffet showing the "brisquards" up to

their middle in a march, with the sergeant calling out to them:

"My men, it is forbidden to smoke, but you may sit down."

This cynical irony, which in spite of one-self, provokes a smile, never degrades the French soldier, and amusing pages might be written on the humorous remarks that our soldiers have made during this terrible war, jesting of their enemies and of anything that happened to them.

That unconquerable gaiety invariably met within a French trooper is really surprising. If we only realised it, it is that very gaiety that has adapted them so quickly to a trench war which was seemingly very little in keeping with their tastes and temperament; forced to remain there motionless in muddy, wet, comfortless passages, they looked round to see how they were going to amuse themselves, and they have shown the most amazing ingenuity in the arrangements they made for their comfort in feeding, sleeping, and sheltering themselves in these vile slushy holes.

In a village demolished by three months' bombardment, and on which the shells were still raining, a piano was discovered.

"Ah, delightful! We can dance!" At once a set of quadrilles was

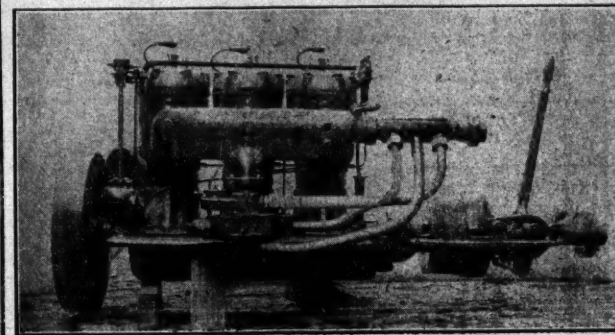
arranged, and when the falling of a big shell would interrupt a figure, everyone would break off in the middle of their dance, hurry to the hole that had been made, and look for pieces of the shell to send as souvenirs to their sweethearts.

The "pou" manages to find amusement even in this wearisome trench war. He is simply and naturally heroic in it, as if he had never done anything else all his life. Certainly he comes of a fighting stock. Our flag has been borne all over Europe, and through every country in the world, and there is no Frenchman who has not inherited something of the fighting spirit.

There is not a man who does not feel something of his ancestors' spirit within him. The Frenchman has not degenerated, and he has shown an astonished and incredulous world that his decadence that they spoke of was a myth. We knew that we had not changed, and that the Republic which had found its children ready for the conquest of its colonies would find them even more ready when it was a question of defending their own country.

Brave and gay, and dashing as their grandfathers, they make the same amazing soldiers as those of the Revolution and the first Empire.

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By George McManis



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## Great Maxims Traced Back Thousands of Years

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

WE sometimes think that all the wisdom and goodness and beauty of religious ideals belong to us in these modern times. Here are some maxims of conduct translated from a Babylonian tablet two thousand years before Christ:

"Thou shalt not slander—speak what is pure!"

"Thou shalt not speak evil—speak kindly!"

He who slanders and speaks evil, Shamash (the God of Justice) will visit on thy head.

Do not speak boastfully—guard thy lip:

If in anger—do not speak out. Speaking in anger, thou shalt regret it later;

And in silence nurse thy sadness. Approach thy god daily, Offering sacrifice and prayer with pure incense.

Before thy god have a pure heart! Prayer, request and prostration. Render him each morning, So that with the help of thy god thou wilt flourish.

Learn wisdom from the tablet. (As we would say "learn from book.")

Fear of god begets favor, Offering, increases life. Prayer brings forgiveness of sin. He who fears the gods will not cry in vain.

Speak not evil of thy friend and companion.

Do not speak meanly—speak what is kindly!

If thou promised, give what thou hast promised.

Do not oppress them (perhaps the members of the household are meant. The preceding lines being



defective, the context naturally is not altogether clear) tyrannically: His god will be angry with one for this:

It is not pleasing to Shamash—he will requite with evil. Give food to eat, wine to drink, Seek what is right, avoid (what is wrong).

This is pleasing to one's god. Pleasing to Shamash—he will requite it.

Be helpful and kind to the servant. The maid in the house do thou protect."

And here is a quotation from the Hindu philosophy which dates back three thousand years before Christ. To them the Creator was both male and female, and Kali, the Mother, meant the Mighty Power which mothered the world.

"Think not life is serious. What is destiny but thy mother's play? Come, be my playfellow; meet all happenings merrily. Murmur not of need of purpose? Thinkest thou the ball is purposeless with which thy mother plays? Knowest thou not that her ball is a thunderbolt, charged with power to shatter worlds at a turn of her wrist? Ask not of plans. Need the arrow know when it is loosened from the bow? Such art thou. When the life is lived the plan will be revealed. Till then O child of Time, know nothing!"

"My sport is unerring. For that alone set forth on the day's journey. Think it was for my pleasure thou comest forth into the world. And for that again when night falls, and my desire is accomplished, I shall take thee to my rest. Ask nothing. Plan nothing. Let my will flow through thee as the ocean through an empty shell.

"But one thing understand: Not one thing shall be in vain. Not one effort shall fail at last. The dream shall be less, not greater than the deed.

"Thou shalt go here and go there for some petty reason, and thy going shall

subserve great ends. Thou shalt meet and talk with many, but some few shall be mine, and with these thou shalt exchange a sign, and they shall follow thee.

"Pain is not different from pleasure if I will both. Rejoice, therefore, when thou comest to the place of tears and see me smile. At such spots do I keep my trust with men and fold them deep in my heart. Strong, fearless and resolute, when the game is done thou shalt know well, little one, that I, Kali, the giver of manhood, the giver of womanhood, am thy mother. Be steadfast in the toil I give thee. Weave well the warp into the woof. Shrink from no demand that the task makes of thee. Feel no responsibility. Ask no reward."

## Do You Know That—

A curious tree, the berries of which make excellent candles, is to be found at Table Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope. The vegetable tallow-tree also grows in the Azores, in Sumatra, in Algeria and in China. In the island of Chusan large quantities of oil and tallow are extracted from its fruit.

Venezuela received its name from the early explorers. Its coast was visited by Columbus in 1498, and the following year the name Venezuela, or "little Venice" was given to an Indian village built on piles.

A surgeon in the Japanese army is reported to have invented a machine run by electricity that grinds as many beans into flour in forty minutes as a man can grind by hand in a day.

Wild pigeons are believed to be the most voracious eaters of the animal kingdom in proportion to their size. One consumed a thousand grains of wheat in a day.

The stage of the Grand Opera House, Paris, is the largest in the

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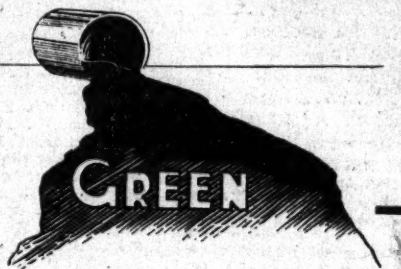
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Various ShadesW. T. Findley M. D.  
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world. It is one hundred feet in width, two hundred feet in depth and eighty feet in height.

The Persians sleep on mats, which during the Summer months, are laid on the roof of the house.

Cigars are regularly exported from the Philippines to forty countries.

In Zurich, Switzerland, street cars are run by liquid air.



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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 13, 1916.  
Money and Bullion  
Mexican Dollars: Market rate: 72.475  
Gold Bars: 978 touch...  
Bar Silver...  
Copper Cash... per tael 1936  
Sovereigns:  
buying rate, @ 2-7 1/2 Tls. 7.53  
Exch. @ 72.8—Mex. \$ 10.34  
Peking Bar... 385  
Native Interest... .05

Latest London Quotations  
Bar Silver... 27d.  
Bank rate of discount... 5%  
Market rate of discount:  
3 m-a... %  
4 m-a... %  
6 m-a... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-r.  
Ex. Paris on London... 28.13  
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T... 476 1/2  
Consols... f

Exchange Closing Quotations  
London... T.T. 2-7 1/2  
London... Demand 2-7 1/2  
India... T.T. 197 1/2  
Paris... T.T. 369  
Paris... Demand 369 1/2  
New York... T.T. 63  
New York... Demand 63 1/2  
Hongkong... T.T. 73 1/2  
Japan... T.T. 79 1/2  
Batavia... T.T. 143

Banks' Buying Rates  
London... 4 m-a. Cds. 2-8 1/2  
London... 4 m-a. Dooy. 2-9  
London... 6 m-a. Cds. 2-9 1/2  
London... 6 m-a. Dooy. 2-9 1/2  
Paris... 4 m-a. 384  
New York... 4 m-a. 65

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE  
FOR MARCH  
#1... 2 1/2%... 6.94  
#2... 2 1/2%... 6.94  
#3... 2 1/2%... 6.94  
#4... 2 1/2%... 6.94  
#5... 2 1/2%... 6.94  
#6... 2 1/2%... 6.94  
#7... 2 1/2%... 6.94  
#8... 2 1/2%... 6.94  
#9... 2 1/2%... 6.94  
#10... 2 1/2%... 6.94

## Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange  
Bank of China  
(Shanghai Branch)  
Mexican Dollars, 72.475  
Chinese Dollars, 72.45  
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2  
On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2  
On Newchwang, Demand, 63 1/2  
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2  
On Changchung, Demand, 110  
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/2  
On Foochow, Demand, 95 1/2  
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2  
On Swatow, Demand, 97 1/2  
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62 1/2  
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 1/2  
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Tael, 48 1/2  
March 13, 1916.

## TRADE RIVALRY IN INDIA

U. S. and Japan Competing For German Trade  
Particulars relative to competition with British goods in India are given in a report by the Director of Statistics to the Indian Government. The total imports into British India of private merchandise and Government stores, excluding treasure, amounted to £97,000,000 in 1914-15, against £127,600,000 in the previous year. Manufactured articles constituted almost 71 per cent. of the total, against nearly 80 per cent. in 1913-14. Before the outbreak of the war the six chief countries from which India imported were the United Kingdom, Germany, Java, Japan the United States, and Austria-Hungary. The chief competitor in the important trade of British India in the past has undoubtedly been Germany, which for years has made a bold bid for the market. German exports to India, such as cotton manufactures, iron and steel, hardware, etc., have been serious competitors with British goods of a similar kind. The United States and Japan, especially the latter, are now seizing the opportunities for developing their trade brought about by the curtailment of trade with belligerents.

## Hongkong Fire Ins. Co.

To Pay Dividend of \$27  
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. request us to state that they are officially informed that, subject to audit, the General Managers and Consulting Committee of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., will recommend to the forthcoming meeting of shareholders to be held on the 28th instant, the payment out of the profits for the year 1914 of a dividend of \$27.00 per share absorbing \$216,000; to pass to credit of Reinsurance Fund \$128,000; and to carry forward \$500,000 in respect of the year 1915.

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## London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service  
London, March 11.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—  
Plantation, First Latex:  
Spot: 3s. 7 1/2 d. to 3s. 7 1/2 d. Paid and Sellers.  
April to June delivery 3s. 7 1/2 d.  
Buyers.  
Tendency of market: Quiet.  
Last Quotation, London, March 10:  
Spot: 3s. 7 1/2 d. Paid and Sellers.  
April to June delivery: 3s. 7 1/2 d. Paid and Buyers.  
Tendency of market: Quiet but steady.

## February Rubber Outputs

We are informed by Messrs. Meyer and Meador that the output of rubber of the Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd., for the month of February was 28,076 lbs.

## Stock Exchange

Transactions  
Shanghai, March 13, 1916.  
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official  
Langkats Tls. 38.25  
Langkats Tls. 38.50  
Soychee Cotton Tls. 41.00  
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 93.00  
L. K. Mow Cotton Tls. 70.00  
Anglo Javass Tls. 14.60  
Anglo Javass Tls. 14.75  
Consolidated Tls. 5.15  
Gulas "L" Tls. 11.50  
Kroewoek Tls. 24.00  
Shanghai Dock Tls. 66.75  
Direct Business Reported  
Ewo Cotton (Pref.) Tls. 112.50  
Langkats Tls. 38.50  
Consolidated Tls. 5.15  
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.50

## Sharebrokers Association

Transactions  
Shanghai, March 13, 1916.  
BUSINESS DONE  
Official  
Senawangs Tls. 24.00 cash  
Java C'dateds Tls. 23.00 March  
Zhangbes Tls. 9.10 cash  
Almas Tls. 18.50 March  
Shanghai Water Works  
Debs. 1809 Tls. 105 cash  
Pahangs Tls. 2.50 cash  
Tehongs Tls. 32.35 cash  
Senawangs Tls. 23.50 cash  
Anglo Javass Tls. 14.80 cash  
Anglo Javass Tls. 15.00 March  
Direct  
Anglo Javass Tls. 14.75 cash  
Butes Tls. 2.05 cash  
Shanghai Lands Tls. 107.00 cash  
Gulas Tls. 17.50 cash  
Langkats Tls. 38.25 cash

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Yan Tsu-chun, Manager.

## British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

## FRAZAR &amp; Co.

## SUN LIFE OF CANADA HAS SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Cash Income from Premiums, Interest, Rents, etc., Is  
\$515,972,672

The results of the year's (1915) working of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada are as follows:—  
Assets as at December 31, 1915... G. \$74,326,423.78  
Increase over 1914... G. \$10,138,767.40

Income  
Cash Income from Premiums, Interest, Rents, etc., in 1915... G. \$15,972,672.81  
Increase over 1914... G. \$920,397.07

Surplus  
Distributed to Policyholders entitled to participate in 1915... G. \$985,487.74  
Undistributed Surplus December 31, 1915, over all Liabilities and Capital... G. \$7,545,591.44  
Increase over 1914... G. \$1,041,797.64

(According to the Company's Standard, viz., for assurances the O(5) Table, with 3 1/2 and 2 per cent. interest, and for annuities, the B.O. Select Annuity Tables, with 3 1/2 per cent. interest.)

Payments to Policyholders  
Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Profits, etc., during 1915... G. \$7,129,479.58  
Payments to Policyholders since organization... G. \$52,676,054.58  
Total Assurances Issued

Assurances issued and paid for in cash during 1915... G. \$34,878,851.73  
Increase over 1914... G. \$2,706,512.89  
Business in Force  
Life Assurances in force December 31, 1915... G. \$267,404,160.42

## Japan's Fur Business Is Unusually Brisk

Strong Export Demand in England, the United States and Russia

The export business in furs since last year has been very brisk, and the prices have risen to a remarkable degree, on some varieties having more than doubled.  
The destination of most of the exported furs is England, and the demand is strong for *tanuki* (badger), *ten* (sable), and *hachi* (weasel). It seems that the export of various furs from the United States to Europe has increased and the stock in the United States for American use has fallen short. Consequently the export of various Japanese furs to America has recently become brisk. A great deal of *mami* and *hachi* furs are also exported to Russia.

The rise in price is most conspicuous in the case of *mami* furs. They were quoted at about 40 sen in November last year, but have risen gradually till they are now from 95 sen to 1 yen according to quality. The *tanuki* furs had already been supplied to the foreign market sufficiently, and the business in this particular variety is at a standstill, with the price steady, but the future prospect is still strong. The *ten* furs are in brisk demand, but the warm weather during the winter was not favorable to good catches, and the stock in the country is comparatively small. Therefore, no substantial business is possible despite the high price offered. The furs are treated in shipment as goods of high value like raw silk, and the freight is so high that it often hampers the business.

In general it is safe to say that the trade in furs will become still more brisk in the future.

## The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital... £220,899  
LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.  
J. C. DYER, Manager.

## J. A. WATTIE &amp; Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,  
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

## SEEK WORLD TRADE WITH COLLEGE MEN

American International Corporation To Train Them For Places Abroad

New York, January 23.—Charles A. Stone, President of the \$50,000,000 American International Corporation, answered a large number of inquiries which have been pouring in on the company by announcing yesterday the first steps, which have been taken in a comprehensive program for pushing American capital into all parts of the world.

His most significant information, as showing the scale on which the new organization purpose to operate, related to the employment as a vice-president of Dr. Richard P. Strong, the man who eradicated typhus from Serbia. It will be Dr. Strong's work to attend to the sanitation of districts in which the company's development work is situated. It was announced yesterday that the new corporation already has under consideration an invitation to undertake an important sanitation work involving the construction of new sewerage and water supply systems.

Mr. Stone said that between 500 and 1,000 proposals had already been submitted for consideration, and that the management had been busily engaged sifting them out. It is proposed to employ a large number of young men, most of whom will be selected from college graduates, and to educate them for permanent positions in the foreign field. He said:

"The American International Corporation is slowly developing for doing business with foreign countries, and during the past months has made some important steps in its program for procedure."

Ship Expert George B. Baldwin "At the meeting of the directors on December 23 George J. Baldwin of Savannah was elected vice-president, and started immediately for San Francisco to look into the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Mr. Baldwin has now returned and reported to the board the condition of this business and the possibilities for further development of the shipping business, both coastwise and trans-Pacific. He will be the representative of the corporation to devote his time especially to this matter, and will be the officer of the American International Corporation who, in association with one of the officers of Messrs. W. R. Grace and Co., will especially follow the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company."

"Two other important steps have been taken in the line of completing the organization. Dr. Richard P. Strong, the well known medical expert, who last year succeeded in completely preventing the spread of typhus in Serbia, has come with the American International Corporation. He has had a world-wide experience in dealing with various foreign governments, and has established such friendly relations with the people with whom he has worked that his name has become famous. His specific duties will be to assist in building up the new organization with the right kind of young men, and to follow up the men of the organization who are at work in foreign countries; and also to take up any questions that may arise with foreign countries in regard to sanitary and health conditions, with the purpose of being helpful to these people in such matters and establishing friendly relations which will be mutually beneficial."

Philip Henry An Officer  
"Philip Henry, a well known engineer, who has given much of his time to the investigation and construction of railroad and other enterprises in South America, has been engaged by the corporation, and was elected vice-president at the last meeting of the board of directors. Mr. Henry knows South America and the engineering possibilities and difficulties of that country perhaps as well as any one in this country, and this experience will enable him to render a special service and make his advice of great value."

A committee of five directors has been formed to look after navigation matters. Mr. Stone said that the corporation had under advisement the matter of entering the trans-Pacific trade, but that as this involved the construction of new ships it was too early to say that vessels would be entered in this trade. The committee consists of W. L. Saunders, Robert Dollar, J. P. Grace, James J. Hill, and John D. Ryan. The Pacific Mail boats are being used on the Central and South American routes.

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK  
Banks  
H. K. & S. B. .... \$800.  
Chartered .... 252  
Russo-Asiatic .... R. 250.  
Cathay, ordy. .... 3.  
Cathay, pref. .... 6.90

Marine Insurances  
Canton .... \$420 B.  
North China .... Tls. 183 1/2  
Union of Canton .... 950  
Yangtze .... \$260 B.

Fire Insurances  
China Fire .... \$165 Sn.  
Hongkong Fire .... \$410.

Shipping  
Indo-China Pref. .... Tls. 128.  
Indo-China Def. .... Tls. 128.  
"Shell" .... 97s. 6d. B.  
Shanghai Tug .... Tls. 18 1/2  
Shanghai Tug .... Tls. 54.  
Kochlen .... Tls. 22 S.

Mining  
Kaiping .... Tls. 11 1/2 B.  
Oriental Cons. .... 37s. 6d.  
Philippine .... Tls. 2.85.  
Raub .... Tls. 3.30 S.

Docks  
Hongkong Dock .... old 102 Sn.  
Shanghai Dock .... new 97 Sn.  
New Eng. Works .... Tls. 66 1/2 B.  
Tls. 10 1/2.

Wharves  
Shanghai Wharf .... Tls. 89 B.  
Hongkong Wharf .... \$72.

Lands and Hotels  
Anglo-French Land. .... Tls. 106.  
China Land .... Tls. 50 N.  
Shanghai Land .... Tls. 107 B.  
Wei-hai-wei Land .... Tls. 3.  
Central Stores .... \$7 1/2 B.  
China Realty (ord.) .... Tls. 80 B.  
China Realty (pref.) .... Tls. 52 B.

Cotton Mills  
Ewo .... Tls. 145 B.  
Ewo Pref. .... Tls. 112 1/2 B.  
International .... Tls. 143 B.  
International Pref. .... Tls. 76.  
Laou-kung-mow .... Tls. 70 Sa.  
Soy Chee .... Tls. 41 1/2 Sa.  
Shanghai Cotton .... Tls. 93 Sa.  
Kung Yik .... Tls. 14 B.  
Yangtzepoo .... Tls. 5 1/2 B.  
Yangtzepoo Pref. .... Tls. 105 B.

Industrials  
Anglo-German Bry. .... \$95 N.  
Butler Tile .... Tls. 23 N.  
China Flour Mill .... Tls. 6.  
China Sugar .... Tls. 143 Sa.  
Green Island .... \$10.30 B.  
Langkats .... Tls. 39 1/2 Sa.  
Major Broe .... Tls. 5.  
Shanghai Sumatra .... Tls. 125.

Stores  
Hall & Holtz .... \$16 B.  
Llewellyn .... \$60 1/2  
Lane, Crawford .... \$100  
Moutrie .... \$38 N.  
Watson .... \$6.85 B.  
Weeks .... \$19.

## Rubbers (Local)

Alma .... Tls. 18 B.  
Amherst .... Tls. 2 B.  
Anglo-Java .... Tls. 14 1/2 Sa.  
Anglo-Dutch .... Tls. 4 1/2 B.  
Ayer Tawah .... Tls. 47 B.  
Batu Anan 1913 .... Tls. 2 1/2.  
Bukit Toh Alang .... Tls. 7 B.  
Bute .... Tls. 2.02 1/2 B.  
Chemor United .... Tls. 2 1/2 B.  
Chempedak .... Tls. 17.  
Cheng .... Tls. 5.15 B.  
Consolidated .... Tls. 5.15 Sa.  
Dominion .... Tls. 19 S.  
Gula Kalumpung .... Tls. 11 1/2 Sa.  
Java Consolidated .... Tls. 22 1/2 B.  
Kamunting .... Tls. 12.  
Kapala .... Tls. 1 1/2 B.  
Kapeyang .... Tls. 24 B.  
Karan .... Tls. 17 B.  
Kota Bahroes .... Tls. 14.  
Kroewoek Java .... Tls. 24 Sa.  
Padang .... Tls. 18 1/2 Sa.  
Pengkalan Durian .... Tls. 14 B.  
Permatang .... Tls. 7 1/2 B.  
Rajah .... Tls. 140.  
Samagaga .... Tls. 1 1/2.  
Seakee .... Tls. 10 B.  
Semambu .... Tls. 2.20 B.  
Senawang .... Tls. 24 S.  
Shanghai Kiebang .... Tls. 160 S.  
Shanghai Malay .... Tls. 7 1/2.  
Shanghai Pref. .... Tls. 15.  
Shanghai Pahang .... Tls. 5 1/2 Sa.  
Sungai .... Tls. 2 B.  
Sungei Duri .... Tls. 15 B.  
Sua Mangkai .... Tls. 8 1/2.  
Shal Kelantan .... Tls. 1 1/2.  
Taiping .... Tls. 3 40 S.  
Tanah Merah .... Tls. 19 1/2 B.  
Tebong .... Tls. 32 B.  
Uluohi .... Tls. 2 1/2 S.  
Zlangbe .... Tls. 9 B.

## Miscellaneous

C. I. & E. Lumber .... Tls. 100  
Culity Dairy .... Tls. 18  
Shal Elec. and Ash. .... \$2 N.  
Shanghai Trams .... Tls. 94 B.  
Shanghai Gas .... Tls. 32.  
Horse Bazaar .... Tls. 30.  
Shanghai Mercury .... Tls. 30.  
Shal Telephone .... Tls. 97 B.  
Shal Waterworks .... Tls. 300.

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 J'knee Road

Telephone No. 398

## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for March 11 was 169 tons, and for March 12 160 tons."

## RUSSIANS ARE CLOSING EAST AFRICA RINGED WITH PORTUGAL'S AID

IN AROUND TREBIZOND

Army is Now Within 40 Versts; Occupy Kerina; 130 Miles From Bagdad

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Petrograd, March 12.—Military critics unanimously consider that the last successes achieved by the Russian forces in the Caucasus will undoubtedly bring about the retreat of the whole left wing of the Turkish army covering Trebizond. The final defeat of this wing, in view of the inexhaustible energy of the Caucasian army, is imminent and will be of immense importance for the whole strategic position in Asia.

The Russians are now within 40 versts of Trebizond.  
An official communique states that an attack by considerable enemy forces, east of Kosiuff, along the upper Strypa, was repulsed, with great enemy losses.  
An enemy submarine sank a Russian torpedo-boat off Varna. Part of the crew were saved.

In Persia, the Russians occupied the town of Kerina, 130 miles north-east of Bagdad.  
The Russians attacked the village of Latache, in Galicia and captured some trenches.

Peking, March 9.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated March 8, have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: The enemy's artillery violently bombarded the south-eastern region of the island of Dalen. Five enemy aeroplanes directed the fire.

On the Dvinsk position, at Ilkust, a lively action is in progress for possession of mine-craters. Hand-grenades and aerial torpedoes are being used.  
The Turkish front:—Our troops are continuing to press back the Turks from Mapavri. They have captured another gun.

In Persia, we have occupied a pass 27 miles westward of Kermanshah.  
Later.—On the Riga sector, our artillery repeatedly stopped the Germans from working at their defences and silenced the German batteries. On the Dvinsk position, at Ilkust, fighting is continuing for possession of the mine-craters. All German attempts to occupy them were repulsed.

To the south of the Ponevej railway line, the Germans were pressed back and we slightly advanced. North-eastward of the station of Olyka, on the Kevel-Rovne line, the enemy twice attempted to approach our trenches, but were every time repulsed by our fire.

In the region of the Upper Strypa, a large enemy party was allowed to approach our trenches, unmolested, to within fifty paces and was then dispersed by our fire. North of Boyan, our scouts annihilated an enemy outpost.

The Turkish front.—In the coast region, our troops are continuing to press back the Turks. On March 7, we captured the town of Rizeh.

In Persia, we have occupied the town of Senne, thirty-four miles north of Kermanshah.

The Russian army is following with the greatest interest the operations of the valiant French army.

## Japan Public Angry At Ship Searchings

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) carries the following despatches from Tokio:  
The Japanese Government has not lodged any protest to British authorities about the search of the Japanese steamers and is making a careful investigation into the actual facts of the cases. The report of the Captain of the N. Y. K. steamer Chikuzen Maru has been published and the Japanese public is showing much more indignation.  
The National League of Foreign Affairs has informed the government and the British Minister to Tokio of its resolution with regard to the search of Japanese steamers by British warships. The Japan Marine Association and the Maritime Union press agency have also presented to the Minister for Foreign Affairs their respective resolutions.

## B.A.T. CO'S PROFITS

Decline in Trading Revenue Is Only £115,700

The view expressed by the directors of the British-American Tobacco Company in the last report, that business was likely to continue satisfactory in spite of the war, is fully justified by the result of operations for the past financial year, says the Financial Times. The net profit amounts to £1,850,100, as compared with £2,117,000, but as the latter figure included £211,300 profit derived from the sale of shares, the decline in trading revenue is really only £115,700, which is far from disquieting in the circumstances. The final dividend on the ordinary capital makes the total return for the twelve months 22 1/2 per cent. less than that for 1913-14. With the final dividend for 1914-15 an interim dividend of five per cent. is also to be paid in respect of the current financial period. The carry forward amounts to £1,146,300, as compared with £930,300 brought into the accounts. There is no appropriation to general reserve this time, whereas £1,500,000 was transferred a year ago as a provision against possible war losses, and the directors are still of opinion that this sum will prove sufficient.

## Germany's Last Remaining Colony Completely Hemmed In; National Cabinet in Lisbon

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 11.—This morning's papers emphasize the significance of Germany's declaration of war against Portugal and its bearing on the operations in East Africa, where the Germans are now completely hemmed in.  
Lisbon, March 11.—It is expected that the Government will make a statement in Parliament concerning the relations of Portugal with Germany and then resign in a body. The German Minister and the Staff of the German Legation have gone to Madrid.

Congress, on a motion brought forward by the Premier, has agreed to form a national ministry.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs announced in Parliament that the seizures of German ships in Portuguese waters have been made with the knowledge of Great Britain, which made representations based on the Anglo-Portuguese alliance.

Reuter's Agency learns that Germany's action is purely provocative, as Portugal is legally entitled to requisition ships which have been so long immobilized. Moreover, the action taken by Portugal does not violate any commercial treaty, as the vessels are not in transit.

## IF TURKS WANT PEACE MUST ASK ALL ALLIES

Discontent in Bulgaria Growing; Anti-War Demonstrations Ruthlessly Suppressed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 10.—Reuter's Agency is informed that British officials have no definite information regarding Turkish peace proposals to Russia. In view of the allies' compact, any such proposals, to be successful, must be made to the allies as a whole.

In the absence of reliable news, no importance is attached to the reports of the attempted assassination or death of Enver Pasha.

Athens, March 10.—There is discontent in Bulgaria, but all peace demonstrations are ruthlessly suppressed.

The offices of the Bagdad railway at Adana, in Asia Minor, have been destroyed by fire, believed to have been caused by an incendiary.  
It is believed that the mines have been removed from the Dardanelles to allow German submarines to pass to the Black Sea.

## Fresh Heavy Slump In German Exchange

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 11.—There has been a fresh and heavy slump in German exchange. At Berne, it fell half a franc on Thursday and a franc on Friday.

## GEN. GALLIENI ILL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, March 11.—General Gallieni is ill.

## Thrills and Fun at Apollo

The Apollo Theater was crowded last night. The "4000 feet of War Pictures" proved a great draw. Some of the scenes were most realistic and breathed battle, murder and sudden death right from start to finish. The cheery way a huge Zeppelin comes hurtling down to destruction at just the right moment when the camera man has got his instrument nicely adjusted, fills one with admiration at the obliging habits of these monsters. One does not usually associate merriment with heartrending and stirring scenes such as this, but laughter rippled round the house at the grotesque titles to the pictures.

It seems rather a pity that the Censor should not have also lent a correcting hand with the titles, some of which are really worth going to see. The "swift drowning of a German Transport" is refreshing, but "The cruel bombardment of Russian positions with 24 full grown German guns" is a nasty knock, while the "drowning by English Fleet of gunboat and Torpedo Boat in the night of Helgoland" is worth a 50 cent ticket any day. So also is "The Universal English Fleet in North Sea, ready to march" (can't you hear in imagination the raucous command "By the right—quick marche!")  
By a curious coincidence however the only title we noticed correctly spelled was that of the particularly auspicious scene "Wreck of German Cruiser." Both title and picture were all that could be desired. The film makers certainly tried their best here.  
The gallant landing parties of British Tars look fine in their nice summer white shirts and pants, but why are all the flags on the toughline Russian ones?



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office:

33 BISHOPS-GATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Gieschen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking  
Bangkok Hioho Penang  
Batavia Ipoh Puket  
Bombay Karachi Rangoon  
Calcutta Kiang Saigon  
Canton Kobe Seremban  
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore  
Colombo Madras Shanghai  
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya  
Fochow Manila Taiping  
Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)  
Hankow New York Tientsin  
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

## Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.

Reserves ..... 48,000,000.

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon  
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai  
Canton Mongtze Singapore  
Djibouti Noumea, Tientsin  
Pondichery Peking Tourane  
Haiphong Papeete  
Hankeou Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$18,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver ..... 18,000,000

Total ..... \$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.  
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.  
J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking  
Bangkok Johore Penang  
Batavia Kobe Rangoon  
Bombay Kuala Lumpur  
Calcutta Canton S. Francisco  
Canton Lyons Shanghai  
Colonbo Singapore  
Fochow Malacca Sourabaya  
Hankow Manila Tientsin  
Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtau  
Hioho New York Yokohama

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 45,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 22,000,000

Capital contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 8,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn &amp; Co.

HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg &amp; Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hankow Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Changchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan-Hongkong Tsingtau chendze) Newchwang Vladivostok

Chefoo Nicolayewsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen) O-A

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI,

Q. CARRE, Managers for China and Japan.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$300,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

March 10, 1915.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch: 31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..... U.S. \$3,250,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. \$2,210,000

U.S. \$7,460,000

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Klukiang Road.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000

1/5 of the Capital, i.e. Francs 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ..... 30,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 20,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London &amp; Smith's Bank.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Hankow Port Arthur

Bombay Liaooyang S. Francisco

Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney

Changchun Lyons Sianfu

Dalny Mukden Tientsin

Hankow Newchwang Tokio

Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtau

Honolulu Osaka

Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital ..... £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500

Reserve Fund ..... 500,000

Bankers:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

## Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Glds. 50,000,000 (about £16,700,000)

Reserve Fund—

Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soprakarta

Bandoneg Palembang Tandjong Babel

Cheribon Pekalongan Teluk-Tinggi

Djember Penang Tegal

Djakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap

Kota-Radja Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore

Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tails and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT"

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital ..... \$20,000,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 14,000,000

Fully Paid Up Capital ..... 4,000,000

Liabilities ..... \$10,000,000

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Lai Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.

National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle

Bangkok Malta Somarang

Batavia Melbourne Singapore

Benkolen Milan Soerabaya

Bombay Moscow Sydney

Calcutta New York Tokio

Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok

Hongkong Padang Wellington

Honolulu Paris Yokohama

London Rangoon

Makassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tails and Dollars; interest allowed in Tails at 2 1/4 per cent. per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/4 per cent. per annum on the daily balance of over Tails of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ..... \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tails at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tails 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tails and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
<b>FOR AMERICA AND CANADA</b>						
Mar 15	10.30 P.M.	Tacoma	Kumi Maru	Jap.	Jones	A. T. Co.
16	10.30 P.M.	New York	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	San Francisco etc.	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
18	10.30 P.M.	Seattle	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
19	10.30 P.M.	Vancouver	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
20	10.30 P.M.	Tacoma	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
21	10.30 P.M.	Seattle	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
22	10.30 P.M.	San Francisco	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
23	10.30 P.M.	Portland, Japan, Honolulu	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
24	10.30 P.M.	San Francisco	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.

Mar 14	6.00 P.M.	Nagasaki, Moji	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
15	6.00 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
16	6.00 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
17	6.00 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
18	6.00 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
19	6.00 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
20	6.00 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
21	6.00 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
22	6.00 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
23	6.00 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
24	6.00 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.

Mar 15	10.30 P.M.	Genoa, Marseilles	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
16	10.30 P.M.	Liverpool via Cape	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	London	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
18	10.30 P.M.	London	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
19	10.30 P.M.	London	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
20	10.30 P.M.	London	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
21	10.30 P.M.	London	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
22	10.30 P.M.	London	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
23	10.30 P.M.	London	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
24	10.30 P.M.	London	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.

Mar 14	10.30 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
15	10.30 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
16	10.30 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
18	10.30 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
19	10.30 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
20	10.30 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
21	10.30 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
22	10.30 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
23	10.30 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
24	10.30 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.

Mar 14	10.30 P.M.	Wingtan, Dally	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
15	10.30 P.M.	Wingtan, Dally	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
16	10.30 P.M.	Wingtan, Dally	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Wingtan, Dally	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
18	10.30 P.M.	Wingtan, Dally	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
19	10.30 P.M.	Wingtan, Dally	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
20	10.30 P.M.	Wingtan, Dally	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
21	10.30 P.M.	Wingtan, Dally	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
22	10.30 P.M.	Wingtan, Dally	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
23	10.30 P.M.	Wingtan, Dally	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
24	10.30 P.M.	Wingtan, Dally	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.

Mar 14	10.30 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
15	10.30 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
16	10.30 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
18	10.30 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
19	10.30 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
20	10.30 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
21	10.30 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
22	10.30 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
23	10.30 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
24	10.30 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.

Mar 14	10.30 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
15	10.30 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.
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24	10.30 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shioyama	A. T. Co.

## Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Antiochus	Jan. 5
Atreus	Feb. 3
City of Colombo	Jan. 23
Glenstrae	Mar. 11
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20
Helene	Feb. 2
Iyo Maru	Mar. 5
Kansas	Feb. 6
Knight Companion	Feb. 22
Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
Mongara	Feb. 10
Nellore	Jan. 30
Peles	Dec. 31
Pinguey	Mar. 1
Protestant	Mar. 2
Pyrrhus	Mar. 2
Suwa Maru	Jan. 23
Tydeus	Jan. 16
Waimana	Feb. 18
Yangtze	Jan. 23

For Marseilles, etc.

Andre Lebon	Feb. 16
Atlantique	Mar. 5
Cordillere	Feb. 2

For Bombay

Namur**	Feb. 20
Nankin**	Mar. 5
Sardinia**	Feb. 7

For Vancouver, etc.

Canada Maru	Mar. 9
Hugh Hogan	Feb. 3
Ide Maru	Jan. 12
J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5
Javary	Jan. 25
Kamakura Maru	Feb. 27
Kosoku Maru	Feb. 29
Mexico Maru	Feb. 6
Monteagle	Feb. 19
Shimpo Maru	Feb. 26
Shidzuoka Maru	Feb. 7
Tamba Maru	Mar. 12

For New York

City of Baroda	Mar. 6
Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9
Indra	Feb. 7
St. Patrick	Feb. 27
Skipston Castle	Jan. 22
Tuscan Prince	Jan. 26

For San Francisco, etc.

China	Feb. 18
Basell Dollar	Mar. 4
Panama	Dec. 16
Robert Dollar	Feb. 25
Sueyo	Feb. 18
Tenyo Maru	Feb. 18
Yucatan	Feb. 16

\*With English Mail.

## Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

Ajax	Jan. 29	Mar. 17
Cyclops	Mar. 11	May 2
Pushimi Maru	Jan. 24	Mar. 30
Gleniffer	Jan. 5	Apr. 6
Hirano Maru	Feb. 2	Apr. 15
Kashima Maru	Feb. 26	May 15
Kitano Maru	Mar. 11	Apr. 30
Kintuck	Jan. 28	Mar. 31
Katori Maru	Feb. 12	Mar. 17
Kashgar	Feb. 12	Apr. 15
Khiya	Feb. 5	Apr. 19
Koonum	Jan. 28	Mar. 20
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Mar. 20
Lycan	Mar. 11	May 2
Malta**	Feb. 5	Mar. 17
Mentor	Feb. 5	Mar. 17
Mishima Maru	Feb. 24	Apr. 10
Miyazaki Maru	Mar. 25	May 5
Mongara	Apr. 29	June 12
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Apr. 20
Nelue	Jan. 30	Mar. 30
Nelue	Feb. 6	Mar. 20
Nagoya**	Feb. 4	Apr. 14
Namur	Apr. 1	May 11
Novara	Feb. 19	Apr. 5
Ningchow	Mar. 18	Apr. 27
Oanfa	Feb. 12	Mar. 29
Pyrrhus	Feb. 28	Apr. 11
Rheus	Dec. 26	Mar. 20
Teucer	Jan. 29	Mar. 16

FROM CALCUTTA

Itola	Feb. 13	Mar. 16
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FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Awa Maru	Mar. 7	Apr. 4
Empress of Asia	Mar. 21	Apr. 21
Empress of Japan	Mar. 23	Apr. 23
Empress of Russia	Mar. 24	Apr. 24
Monteagle	Mar. 24	Apr. 24
Sado Maru	Mar. 24	Apr. 24

FROM NEW YORK

Jan. 30	Apr. 13	Jan. 24	Cruise
Jan. 8	Mar. 15	Mar. 13	Japan
Feb. 11	Mar. 30	Mar. 12	Hongkong
		July 30	Singapore
		July 30	Hongkong
		Dec. 16	Yangtze
		Feb. 25	Manila
		Mar. 5	Cruise
		Mar. 12	
		Mar. 12	Hankow

CISCO, ETC.

Mar. 4	Apr. 30
Mar. 23	Apr. 19
	May 19



## BRAZIL HAS £5,000,000 BILL AGAINST GERMANY

Suggestion to Negotiate For Ships Locked Up In Her Harbors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Rio de Janeiro, March 10.—The Commercial Journal recalls the fact that Germany owes Brazil nearly £5,000,000 for coffee, which, probably, she will never be able to pay and suggests that Brazil shall prevent the sailing of German ships from Brazilian harbors and negotiate with Germany to charter them, in order to relieve the congestion in Brazilian exports. Most rigorous measures are advocated in the event of Germany refusing.

### GEN. SIR PERCY SYKES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 11.—Lieut.-Colonel Sir Percy Sykes is gazetted temporary Brigadier-General.

## BAD WEATHER DOES NOT STOP ITALY'S OFFENSIVE

Shell Austrian Trenches Effectively and Silence Many Batteries

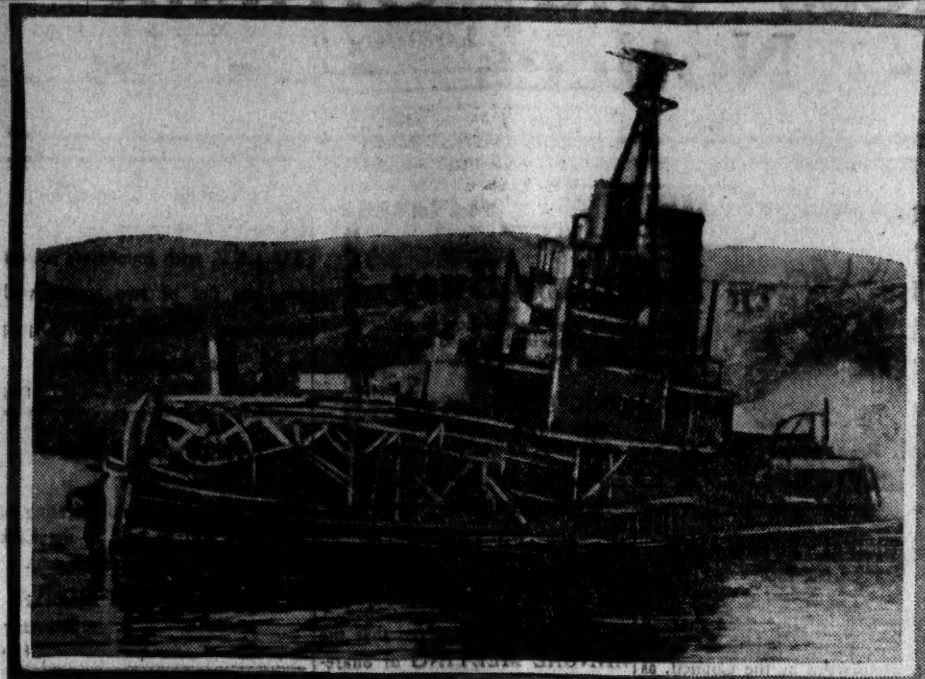
(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Rome, March 11.—An official communiqué states that snowfalls and avalanches on the mountains and torrential rains and inundations on the plains have not prevented the Italians from continuing their offensive at various points, causing the enemy to send large forces into the trenches, which were then effectively shelled.

Bad weather is seriously interfering with operations on the Upper Isonzo, where the snow in places is ten meters deep.

There was intense artillery activity from the Middle Isonzo to the sea. The enemy's batteries were repeatedly silenced. Grenade attacks were carried out by our infantry, who had to plough their way through snow and slush.

Enemy re-inforcements were swept by the fire of our artillery and machine-guns.

## Imitation Battleship Used by British in Dardanelles



Photograph shows novel fake warship used by the British to unmask the Turkish sent ships like this close to the shore. When the Turkish battery set the range of the batteries and attempt to silence them. The ship was wrecked by Turkish fire at Mudros.

## Billing's Election Causes a Surprise

Government Whips Perturbed At Return of Independent Air Service Reformer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 11.—The papers agree that Mr. Pemberton Billing's election for East Herts is most surprising. The Daily Mail, which supported his candidature, declares that the Government Whips are perturbed at the result, which shows "that the people cannot be permanently chloroformed." It says that Mr. Pemberton Billing, as an Independent, will not receive party whips, but he will find plenty of support in both Unionist and Liberal war committees. The Daily News regards Mr. Billing's return with disquietude, as showing that the battle with the House interests is in no way ended. It says that the publicans voted solidly against the Coalition candidate.

### LATEST THINGIN STOCKINGS

Conversation Hose for Palm Beach Dames Tell Much

Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 6.—Conversation stockings displayed yesterday by the hotel shops and seen last night at the ball are the latest in hosiery. Some are of hand made lace and cost up to \$100 a pair.

One has a mouse at the skirt line, while its mate says "Watch your step." Another says "Delighted," while its companion shows a clock face with the hands at 12 and the words "Good night."

### Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 15  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Mar. 17  
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirek Mar. 17  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Mar. 18  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Mar. 19  
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Mar. 17  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Mar. 20  
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Mar. 24  
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 7  
For Europe, via Suez:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 18  
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone... Mar. 29  
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Mar. 20  
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore... Mar. 26

Mails to Arrive:—  
The Canadian mail of March 4 is due at Yokohama on March 18, and here on March 23, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

The American mail left Seattle on February 17 was due at Yokohama on March 6, and is due to arrive here on or about today, March 14, per O.S.K. s.s. Tacoma Maru.

### SIR G. FIDDES IN OFFICE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 11.—Sir George Fiddes has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

## Business and Official Notices

TELEGRAPHIC & CABLE ADDRESS:  
WIDLER, CHUNGKING  
A. B. C. CODE 5TH EDITION

### NOTICE TO BUYERS:

We can supply you with:

MUSK  
RHUBARB.  
CANTHARIDES.  
CROTON  
WOOD-OIL.  
NUTGALLS.

WIDLER & COMPANY,  
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

### Just Received

Cream and White Serges  
Indigo Blue Serge  
White Piques, 8 patterns  
Mosquito Netting, any width  
"Aertex" Cellular Underwear  
Pyjamas and Shirts  
Real Poplin Ties  
Silk Stockings and Socks,  
etc., etc., etc.,

### H. G. HILL & CO.

Phone 2240  
129, North Soochow Road,  
2 doors from General Hospital

## The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,

No. 4 Canton Road

### The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants.....  
Clerks.....  
Typists.....  
Overseers.....  
Stenographers.....  
Watchmen.....  
Printer.....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,  
Secretary

6872

### Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

### Salandra Is Losing Favor with Italians

If Bissolati Succeeds Him War On Germany Likely To Be Declared

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 11.—A telegram from Milan states that dissatisfaction with Signor Salandra and the desire for a representative Cabinet is growing. Signor Bissolati is indicated as the new Premier. If he accepts, it will mean closer union between Italy and her allies and the declaration of war against Germany.

### Allies Are Settling Question of Freights

May Establish Office for Centralisation of All Their Requirements

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, March 11.—In the Chamber, today, the Minister of Marine announced that the question of freights is on the road to settlement by France, Great Britain and Italy, which countries are considering the establishment of an office for the centralisation of the freight requirements of the allies.

### Weekend Fires

At 8.30 p.m. on Saturday the Brigade was summoned to an outbreak at Hart Road Tram Depot. The fire originated in the store room, and the staff who were at hand extinguished the better part of the flames ere the arrival of the Brigade. The staff with the use of their private hydrants, got to work with promptitude and extinguished a mixture of varnish, oils and other materials which was in flames. Very little damage occurred. The cause of the fire has not yet been accounted for.

At 12.30 noon yesterday, another outbreak kept the Brigade busy for about twenty minutes at a Chinese clothing store at 394, Fokien Road. An investigation led the firemen to a loft on the first floor of No. 394, which was well alight. One jet from the street, however, was enough to quell the flames, and a good stop was made by preventing the neighboring houses from being involved. The case is being closely investigated by the Police.

### British Stop Import Of Foreign Preserves

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 10.—The King has signed a proclamation prohibiting the import of foreign preserved fruits.

### P. C. FOR MR. HUGHES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 11.—The Hon. W. M. Hughes, Premier of the Commonwealth of Australia, is created a Privy Counsellor.

### WINS BLACK WATCH HONOR

Philadelphia Woman Rewarded For Her Letters to Soldiers  
Philadelphia, February 10.—The silver and gold honor badge of the Scottish Black Watch Regiment has been conferred upon Mrs. William B. Taylor of this city "in recognition of her kindly act in writing more than 1,000 letters to British soldiers in the trenches." The Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, sent the decoration by Sir William B. MacNaught, who told Mrs. Taylor her letters were highly prized by the soldiers.

The letters were addressed to "some soldier in the trenches," and each one concluded with an original verse. It was said this is the first time the Black Watch badge has been conferred upon an American.

## Classified Advertisements

(Other classified advertisements on Page 12)

### SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED for Hankow, Nursery-Governess (Eurasian preferred), from end of March. Please apply to Mrs. E. Rohreke, 16, Carter Road.

9080

WANTED, lady stenographer and typist for Vladivostok. Board and lodgings found with private family. Salary, Roubles 100 per month. Apply to Box 411, THE CHINA PRESS.

9004-M-16

### HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, a flat; two large bedrooms, half verandah enclosed, with board, also smaller room, \$65 monthly, 31, Boone Road.

9020-M-14

FURNISHED HOUSE to let, March 25th, eight months, 5 rooms, modern bathrooms, good lawn, small garden, one minute from tram, telephone. Apply to Box 425, THE CHINA PRESS.

9025-M-15

TO LET, comfortable attic, unfurnished, Range Road. Apply to Box 396, THE CHINA PRESS.

8982-M-14

### FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

8910

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)  
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	Mail	Mail	Miles	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East
8	5	0	8.30	16.35	11.25	19.10	102	4	102	8.44	16.58	11.25	19.10
11.25	19.10	82	11.36	19.17	11.36	19.17	101	3	101	8.58	15.53	11.36	19.17
11.45	19.25						100	2	100	9.12	15.45	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						99	1	99	9.26	15.37	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						98	0	98	9.40	15.29	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						97	0	97	9.54	15.21	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						96	0	96	10.08	15.13	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						95	0	95	10.22	15.05	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						94	0	94	10.36	14.97	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						93	0	93	10.50	14.89	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						92	0	92	11.04	14.81	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						91	0	91	11.18	14.73	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						90	0	90	11.32	14.65	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						89	0	89	11.46	14.57	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						88	0	88	12.00	14.49	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						87	0	87	12.14	14.41	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						86	0	86	12.28	14.33	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						85	0	85	12.42	14.25	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						84	0	84	12.56	14.17	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						83	0	83	13.10	14.09	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						82	0	82	13.24	14.01	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						81	0	81	13.38	13.93	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						80	0	80	13.52	13.85	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						79	0	79	14.06	13.77	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						78	0	78	14.20	13.69	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						77	0	77	14.34	13.61	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						76	0	76	14.48	13.53	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						75	0	75	15.02	13.45	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						74	0	74	15.16	13.37	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						73	0	73	15.30	13.29	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						72	0	72	15.44	13.21	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						71	0	71	15.58	13.13	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						70	0	70	16.12	13.05	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						69	0	69	16.26	12.97	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						68	0	68	16.40	12.89	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						67	0	67	16.54	12.81	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						66	0	66	17.08	12.73	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						65	0	65	17.22	12.65	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						64	0	64	17.36	12.57	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						63	0	63	17.50	12.49	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						62	0	62	18.04	12.41	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						61	0	61	18.18	12.33	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						60	0	60	18.32	12.25	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						59	0	59	18.46	12.17	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						58	0	58	19.00	12.09	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						57	0	57	19.14	12.01	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						56	0	56	19.28	11.93	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						55	0	55	19.42	11.85	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						54	0	54	19.56	11.77	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						53	0	53	20.10	11.69	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						52	0	52	20.24	11.61	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						51	0	51	20.38	11.53	11.45	19.25
11.45	19.25						50	0	50	20.52	11.45	11.45	19.25

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tainanfu, Huochowfu or Pukow.

By Order, THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November 1915.

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

### MAIN LINE.

#### SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

TIMES							TIMES							
STATIONS		2	4	6	8	10	STATIONS		1	3	5	7	9	11
	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie	Ex-	Local		Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie	Ex-	Local	
	Mixed	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	Press	Mixed		Mixed	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	press	Mixed	
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
Shanghai South	dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	Zah Kou	dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	3.50
	arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13		arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.30	4.13
Sung Kiang	dep.		8.55	10.06	11.41	4.15	Hangchow	dep.		7.55	8.55	10.18	3.38	4.35
Ka Shai	...		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	Chang An	arr.		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.49
Ka Shing	...		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	Yeh Zah	arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
	dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		dep.		9.32	11.01	1.20	4.55	6.41
Yeh Zah	...		8.24	10.56	12.27	3.37	Ka Shing	arr.		10.09	11.48	2.45	5.22	7.38
Chang An	dep.		8.40	10.58	12.31	3.53	Yeh Zah	dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Hangchow	...		9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	Ka Shai	arr.		8.18	10.36	12.30	3.37	5.47
	arr.		11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32		dep.	9.13	12.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Shanghai South	dep.		11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	Sung Kiang	arr.		10.02	11.32	1.41	4.58	6.39
Zah Kou	arr.		11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	Hangchow	dep.		11.22	12.35	2.38	6.07	7.15



## Auctions

**A. LANDAU & Co.**  
(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their Salesroom  
184-185A, SZECHUEN ROAD,

ON

**TO-DAY, the 14th inst.**

at 10 p.m.

**Superior Household**

**Furniture and Effects**

Brass Mounted Bedsteads, Bedroom Suites with Bevelled Edged Mirrors, Dining Chairs, Tables, Book Cases, Cabinets, Escritoirs, Carpets, Rugs, Brass Mounted Iron Fenders, Pictures, Ornaments, Blankets, Comforters, etc., etc.

And a long line of useful Sundries.

**NOW ON VIEW.**

## Our Fresh Cream Cheese

is becoming

a necessity

Have you tried it?

'Phone 4740 for a trial order

8842

## Burlington Hotel

(173, Bubbling Well Road)  
Shanghai.

"The Best of the Good Ones"

To stop at the Burlington is to see the best of Shanghai.

Rooms single and en suite to let; Excellent Cuisine.

**Very Reasonable Rates.**

9043

## SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB

WEATHER permitting the Races will be held on Saturday, 18th March, 1916.

The First Saddle Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

The Public can obtain tickets at the gate, price \$1 each.

Tickets for children 50 cents each. Tickets have been issued to Members of the Race Club, and Paper Hunt Club Members who have not received their tickets are requested to notify the undersigned without delay.

**There will be Pari-Mutuels for win and place.**

By Order of the Stewards,

R. H. NEWMAN,

Secretary.

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club.

9035

## THE CHINA LAND &amp; BUILDING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directorship of Messrs. L. Tense and G. H. Keeble in this Company and their authorities to act on behalf thereof have ceased from the 29th January, 1916, and 11th February, 1916, respectively; and Mr. Henry Monsel Cumine resumes charge as its Managing Director from this date.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1916.

T. WHYNE,

General Manager.

9021

## Business and Official Notices

## O'BILL KHAYSMITH

XXXIII.

Then to a gay,  
old Rolling Stone  
I cried,

Asking: "What  
Brand of Whiskey  
is your Pride?"

"What Brand  
of Pizen makes  
you feel so good?"

And—"Craw-  
ford's Special  
Reserve," the  
Bird replied.

CRAWFORD'S  
SPECIAL  
RESERVE  
SCOTCH WHISKY  
IS EVERYWHERE.

WHY?

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2364

THE following Resolution will be proposed by Ratepayers at the Town Hall on March 21, 1916, at 1.40 p.m., at the Meeting of Ratepayers which stood adjourned on March 22, 1915, in pursuance of the Amendment to Resolution VIII:—

**Resolution.**—That the report of the Special Committee appointed by the Amendment to Resolution VIII on March 22, 1915, including a scheme for the Municipal control of the Electricity Department be received and adopted.

**Proposed by** E. S. Little.

**Seconded by** Cecil Holliday.

The following Resolutions will be brought forward by the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held at the Town Hall on March 21, 1916, at 2 o'clock p.m., and are published for general information:—

**Resolutions I, II and III.**—**Formal business and adoption of Rules of Procedure.**

**Resolution IV.**—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1915, be passed.

**Resolution V.**—That the estimated expenditure for 1916, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be hereby authorized to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, a sum not exceeding Tls. 650,000, by the issue of debentures redeemable in not less than ten and not more than fifty years from date of issue and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

**Resolution VI.**—That the Council be hereby authorized to raise upon the lines specified in Resolution V a loan not exceeding Tls. 1,250,000 for the purchase and erection of additional electrical plant.

**Resolution VII.**—**Election of Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.**

**Resolution VIII.**—**Election of four Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year.**

**Resolution IX.**—**Election of two members of the Permanent Education Committee.**

Ratepayers intending to ask questions in regard to the Accounts or other matters connected with the foregoing Resolutions, are requested to give notice of such intention before the Meeting, so that a full answer or other explanation may be given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing forward additional motions, or of nominating duly qualified persons willing to serve under Resolutions VII, VIII and IX are required to give notice thereof to the undersigned before 4 p.m. on March 15 for due publication.

By order,  
J. B. MACKINNON,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, March 9, 1916.

9008-M-16

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 9

**Willard**

**Keeping Busy**

Since people have learned how much Willard Service means towards good starting and lighting, we haven't much time for loafing.

**H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.**  
TEL 2886

Free inspection of any battery at any time

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2365

NOTICE is hereby given that, in addition to the resolutions to be brought forward by the Council, as published in Notification No. 2364, the following will be proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21.

**Amendment to Resolution V.**—That Tls. 3,000 be added to the Budget as a grant to the "Foreign Women's Home."

**Proposer:** Cecil Holliday  
**Seconded:** Fredk. A. Fairchild

**Resolution X.**—That the Council be hereby authorised and directed to arrange for the re-assessment of the land comprised within the limits of the Settlement, during the current year, such re-assessment to come into force as from the first day of January, 1917, and to engage such professional assistance for the performance of the work as may be found expedient.

**Proposer:** Edw. F. Mackay  
**Seconded:** John Liddell

The following resolution will be proposed at the Special Meeting of Ratepayers to be held at the Town Hall on March 21, 1916, at 1.50 p.m.:—

**Resolution.** That the proposed amendment of Articles XXXIII to XXXVII and XLII and XLIII of the Byelaws attached to the Land Regulations, as published in the Municipal Gazette of March 9, 1916, be passed and approved.

**Proposer:** Edward I. Ezra  
**Seconded:** Edward Wheeley

By order,  
J. B. MACKINNON,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, March 13, 1916.

9031

## ALMA ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of Directors of the Alma Estates, Ltd., held on Monday, 6th March, 1916, it was decided to pay on Tuesday, 21st March, 1916, an interim dividend of 5%—equal to 45 Tael Cents per share—on the Capital of the Company, to those shareholders on record on 13th March, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, the 14th instant, to Monday, 20th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
HUGO REISS & CO.,

Secretaries & General Managers.

8974

## THE CENTRAL GARAGE

CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

## CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

## The Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 2, Jinkee Road, on To-day, the 14th of March, 1916, at 4.30 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 14th day of March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

8871

## Union Church Literary and Social Guild

## NOTICE.

The Meeting Announced for

Wednesday, the 15th,

Has been postponed until next session.

9036

## Kiangwan Races

25th March, 1916

ENTRIES for all events close at 6 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, 22nd March, 1916, at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary,

International Recreation Club.

8994

## Central Stores, Limited

## NOTICE

THE Twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 15th March, 1916, at 5.15 p.m., when the report and accounts for the 12 months ended 31st December, 1915, will be presented. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th March to the 15th March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,  
J. HERVEY LONGHURST,

Secretary.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

8891

## Arch Colonel Golf Ball

at \$1.20 each, \$13.80 per doz.

Spalding Midget Ball

at \$1.25 each, \$14.40 per doz.

Braid's Special Ball

at \$1.00 each, \$11.00 per doz.

Captive Golf Ball

at \$2.00 each

Walter Dunn & Co.

1133, Szechuen Road,

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

8884

## FLAT TO LET

TO LET, with immediate possession, one flat of two rooms, with bathrooms. Cheap rental. Apply to No. 122, Szechuen Road.

9042

## Masonic Club

THE Annual General Meeting of Members will be held in the Club on To-day, the 14th inst., 6 p.m.

C. MATTHEWS,

Secretary.

8840

## NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice that a Special Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, March 21, 1916, at 1.50 o'clock p.m., to consider and approve a resolution providing for certain proposed additions and amendments to the By-laws whereof due notice has been given in accordance with the provisions of Land Regulation XI.

E. H. Fraser  
A. W. Burkill  
Edward J. Cornfoot  
Francis Ellis  
Edward I. Ezra  
Fred. A. Fairchild  
Sterling Fessenden  
H. H. Girardet  
S. A. Hardoon  
C. Holliday  
Henry Lester  
John Liddell  
Edward S. Little  
Edw. F. Mackay  
R. N. Macleod  
H. A. J. Macray  
Duncan McNeill  
L. Midwood  
Gordon Morris  
W. A. C. Platt  
John Prentice  
E. Wheeley  
A. S. P. White-Cooper  
A. Sidney Wilson  
G. H. Wright  
C. W. Wrightson

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